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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCH, M

WASHINGTON.

REMOVAL OF SETTLERS FROM INDIAN LANDS IN KANSAS.

The Order Suspended—The Whole Affair Worked Up by a Party of Adventurers—Commerce of St. Domingo and Hayti with the United States—Singular Patent Case—A Railroad Bridge Lobby Organizing to Prevent Legislation for the Protection of Navigation on the Ohio, &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, December 30, 1870.

Ejectment of Settlers from Public Lands.

The order for the ejectment of settlers on the Miami Indian reservation in Kansas was suspended to-day, by order of the President. It seems that all these settlers went upon the lands without objection from the tribe, expecting to pay Government rates under the treaty whenever the President should direct their sale. There are about one thousand persons on the reservation, some of whom have had their farms under cultivation for twelve years. A lot of adventurers ingratiated themselves into favor with the tribe, and secretly obtained titles to the tracts settled upon, and in some way, not yet explained, an order was obtained from the President, directing the troops to proceed to the lands in question and drive all these families off. The work of ejectment was to have been begun to-day. The settlers' agent telegraphed to Senator Ross, asking him to interfere. He had, however, on learning of the issuance of the order, called at once on the President, and asked that it be suspended. The President, could not hear the case till to-day, when Senator Ross had explained it, the following order was telegraphed from the War Department to General Pope at Fort Leavenworth: "In consequence of the suffering which would be caused, you may suspend the movements of squatters from the Miami lands until the weather is suitable, but will station troops to protect those Indians against depredations from settlers." It is a fortunate thing for the settlers that Senator Ross was at his post and insisted upon a hearing of the case. His intention now is to secure such legislation upon the reassembling of Congress as will afford a chance of full investigation into the equities of the case.

Commerce of San Domingo and Hayti with the United States.

The following are the statistics of the commerce of Hayti and San Domingo with the United States, as shown at the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department: In 1868 the imports of San Domingo from the United States amounted to $9,363. The exports to the United States were $64,110. The exports were $2,091. In 1869 the imports of both Hayti and San Domingo from the United States amounted to but 729,692; the exports to the United States amounted to $1,342,435, and the re-exports to $129,462. The chief ports of the United States engaged in commerce with the island are New York, Boston and Nantucket.

A Peculiar Case

Has been pending in the Patent Office for some time, which, after engaging particular attention, was finally and adversely decided upon to-day by Acting Commissioner Duncan. It appears that in 1865 one B. Real invented an ordnance projectile of great destructive powers, for which he procured a patent in the same year. He realized handsomely on his invention until 1867, when he went South to join the Confederacy. Here he got his patent confiscated at the Confederate Patent office, and to secure immunity from infringement within the limits of Jefferson Davis's domain. His projectiles were used largely by the Confederate troops, and since the war he has been trying to get a patent in this city, with an application for extension, while on their very face is the seal of the Confederate States attesting the fact above mentioned. Negative replies to all applications, without being in the shape of official decisions, were given at various times, but now as he received inquiries as to the truth of the report circulated that he has been refused an extension on account of his services in the Confederacy, the acting commissioner replies that "that is just the reason exactly," and closes the case by an adverse decision.

A Railroad Bridge Lobby Organized.

Railroads men interested in the lines crossing the Ohio river are already organizing to prevent legislation by Congress, either changing the bridges now in process of construction or complying with the recommendations for a general law made by the Board of Army Engineers in their late report.

Mails Again Delayed.

Portions of the western mails were half a day behind again, both yesterday and to-day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 30, 1870.

POSTAL CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Eldredville, Sullivan county, Miss Ellen E. Pardoe, vice D. J. Pardoe, deceased.

Clifton, Luzerne county, George Herline, vice R. W. Brindle, resigned.

Yatesville, Schuylkill county, Daniel P. Rose, vice G. D. Benzinger, resigned.

Pardoe, Jefferson county, Philip Sheefer, vice T. Edmunds, resigned.

Hockville, Delaware county, Wm. McCall, vice W. F. Matthews, resigned.

NO RECEPTION ON MONDAY.

Owing to the death of Mrs. Belknap, and in order to show proper respect to her memory, there will be no public reception at the executive mansion on Monday, nor will the families of members of the Cabinet keep open house that day.

INCREASE IN COLORED POPULATION.

It appears from returns made at the Census Office that the colored population in 1870, in 1,030 counties, is 3,607,471; in 1860 the colored population was 3,402,402, a gain of a little more than four and one-half per cent., and leaving out the Northern States, which can be included in the table, the gain would be less than three per cent.

JOHN H. SURRATT

Advertised to repeat his lecture in this city to-night, but was persuaded during the day to abandon his intention, in consequence of a letter from Mayor Emery, stating that he (Mayor) had learned from various sources that there was great opposition to him (Surratt) returning here. The Mayor fearing the presence of Surratt on that platform might cause trouble, officially advised him to withdraw his appointment. It is stated that a large number of persons are determined, in any event, to prevent the lecture being delivered.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Jenks Convicted of Murder in the First Degree, and Sentenced to Imprisonment for Life—Railroad Bridge Burned.

pecial Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., December 30, 1870.

The jury in the Jenks murder trial, at Lagrange, after about nine hours' deliberation, returned at midnight last night with a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentencing the prisoner to imprisonment for life. This is different from what it was generally believed the verdict would be.

A bridge on the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad at Defiance, Ohio, was destroyed by fire this morning. It will take near one month to rebuild it, and until then passengers must be transferred, while freight will have to lay over until the damage is repaired. The loss will amount to thousands of dollars by the delay of freight.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.

An Aged Man Run Over by Cars and Crushed to Death—Whisky at the Bottom of It.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., December 30, 1870.

Michael O'Brien, a laborer about sixty years old, fell on the railroad track near the Mahoning depot last night, while intoxicated, and was run over by a freight train, three times by trains before being discovered. His body was badly mangled.

FIRES.

CHICAGO, December 30.—A fire, which broke out at half-past one this morning in the long frame block, reaching from 258 to 256 Clark street, destroyed property valued at about $35,000, on which there was an insurance of $18,000. There were some forty tenants in the building, whose losses range from $100 to $1,000.

The flouring mill of Lewis & Co., at Atkinson, Ill., with the elevator of John Ashley, were burned this morning. Loss $20,000.

MERIDEN, December 30.—The extensive flouring, saw mill, and gin of Captain James H. Smith, at Elgin, Ark., were burnt on the 17th. Loss, $30,000; no insurance.

HELENA, Montana, December 30.—A fire broke out at 8 P. M. yesterday in an unoccupied two-story frame building on Wood street, which was scathed before the fire much loss was sustained. Supposed incendiary.

Flatbush, Cross stage stage from Jamaica to Flatbush, here was burnt last evening, and nine horses, including a race horse, together with the stage hay and four sets of harness were burnt.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A new daily German newspaper is to comme.., publication in Cincinnati on the 15th of next month.

The Lindsay House, Zaleski, Ohio, was burned Thursday. It was insured.

A female fortune-teller called at the Cleveland *Leader* office, yesterday noon, armed with a horse whip, and demanded the retraction of an article which appeared about her in Thursday morning's *Leader*. The "fiend" who wrote the article refused to retract, and thereupon she applied the whip with considerable energy, but without much effect. The "fiend" retired victoriously, and the woman was ejected from the office.

The Boston *Traveller*, speaking of the failure of the Ames Plow Company, says: Mr. Oakes Ames has been engaging for the last seven years in $60,000,000 Union Pacific bonds, and has almost entirely sustained its credit, but want of confidence in the management and consequent depression of securities in the market, was too much for him.

From May 13, 1867, to December 30, 1870, embracing all of Collector R. B. Pullan's administration of the Second Ohio District, the collections have amounted to $6,611,000; of this amount the distilleries have paid over $6,250,000, and tobacco $260,000. In the First district, from May 15, 1862, to November 30, 1870, during Collector Weitzel's administration, the receipts were $4,135,817.

A telegram from Cincinnati yesterday says: The action brought in the United States Court against Mills W. Sanford, principal, and Chas. M. Buchanan and Levi J. Workum, sureties, of which mention was made on Thursday, was for the recovery of delinquent taxes amounting to about $15,000, and not for the whole sum of the bond of $68,000, as was generally stated.

The weather at Cincinnati yesterday was much warmer, with a west wind last night and indications of rain. Temperature at nine o'clock 45 degrees.

THE WAR.

CAPTURE OF MONT AVRON.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF PARISIAN FORTS.

A Successful Sortie from Belfort.

General Chanzy Driving the Prussians.

Federal Treaty Ratified by Wurtemburg and Hesse.

GENERAL CHANZY TO RESUME THE OFFENSIVE.

Rumored Proposals for Peace to Gambetta.

THE BLACK SEA QUESTION.

Conference Indefinitely Postponed.

ENGLAND.

Concentration of Prussian Strength Around Versailles.

Dispatches from Versailles received here state that the general evacuation of the departments of Paris, which had been occupied by the German troops, still continues. It is thought that this is being done in order to concentrate the Prussian strength around Versailles.

The Defense of Havre.

LONDON, December 30.—General Pellingas has arrived at Havre from Bordeaux to superintend the defense of that city. He was received enthusiastically both by the troops and citizens.

A dispatch from Bordeaux says that General Freycow has issued an order confining the population to the right bank of the river Boulbs.

Bourbaki to Revictual Paris.

LONDON, December 30.—Tours estimates the entire number of French troops at 750,000. Bourbaki's command is charged especially with the duty of revictualling Paris and has already on hand a vast amount of live stock and provisions for the purpose. At the proper moment this army will make a desperate effort to join Jauregui Forces, and revictual the Army of the Loire, which will then with energy push on for Paris.

General Paladines's reverse is now charged to meddling politicians, who persuaded Gambetta to interfere with his military operations.

J. B. B.

Federal Treaty Ratified.

LONDON, December 30.—Dispatches from Stuttgardt and Darmstadt announce the ratification of the Federal treaty by the Chambers of Wurtemburg and Hesse.

Sortie from Belfort.

LONDON, December 30.—A dispatch from Belfort reports a successful sortie by the garrison, in which the Prussians were badly punished.

French Refugees Ordered Into the Army.

The French Vice Consul in the Island of Jersey has ordered all the French refugees to report to army headquarters for service in France immediately. All those who fail to comply with the order immediately will be considered as deserters.

The French have resolved to defend Cambrai at all hazards.

There is a force of two thousand Prussians at St. Quentin, twenty-five miles south of Cambrai.

The force which has occupied Arras has evacuated the place, but its precise movements are unknown.

Prussia Will Pay for the English Vessels.

Prussia has replied to the representations of the English Cabinet. It will give indemnity bonds to the owners of the British vessels recently destroyed to impede the navigation of the Seine, but declines to compensate the sailors for the harsh treatment accorded to them.

Cut His Way Out.

LONDON, December 30.—A Prussian dispatch reports that Colonel Bataenstein, commanding a detachment of six companies of foot, two squadrons of cavalry and two guns was surrounded by the French near Montoise, and after a desperate fight cut his way out, losing only ten of his command and taking two hundred and forty prisoners.

Investment of Fortress Peronne.

LONDON, December 30.—The Germans invested the fortress of Seronne, in the Department of Somme, on Wednesday, after some sharp fighting.

General Chanzy to Act on the Defensive.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, December 30.—General Chanzy is about to resume the offensive and is moving on St. Calais. General Von Werder is retreating on Vesoul.

Prince Frederick Charles is concentrating at Orleans.

There are fresh reports that propositions have been made for peace to Gambetta.

French Iron-Clad *off* Roche's Point.

LONDON, December 30.—A French iron-clad is reported off Roche's Point. Many German prizes are anchored at Sarjora.

150,000 German Reinforcements En Route to France.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, December 30.—The German reinforcements on the way to France number 150,000 men.

FRANCE.

Troops Suffering Terribly from the Cold.

BORDEAUX, December 30.—Accounts received here show that both the Prussian and French troops have suffered terribly from the cold. Strong reinforcements have been sent forward from all points to replace the French soldiers thus incapacitated. Vast quantities of material, calculated to increase the comfort of the troops have also been sent to the front.

Prussian Excesses.

It appears that the Prussians committed excesses at Orleans and Blois because the inhabitants, who had been ruined, were not able to meet their requisitions. At Orleans the Prussians commenced to take away as hostages fifty prominent citizens, unless 60,000 francs were paid for the maltreatment of Prussian soldiers.

Bombardment of Parisian Forts.

BORDEAUX, December 30.—A dispatch from Rochesur-Yonne, dated December 29, reports the landing of a baloon from Paris with the intelligence that the Prussians on Wednesday furiously attacked forts Noway, Noginet and Rosny. Several of their seige batteries were unmasked, and attempt was made at a regular bombardment of the above named positions, but the attack was repulsed with a heavy loss to the enemy.

The morale of Paris is excellent.

A dispatch from Rocroi, of the 29th, says that the French artillery at Mezieres prevents the Prussians from establishing seige batteries.

Military Preparations at Bordeaux.

BORDEAUX, December 29.—The presence here of Gambetta has given great impetus to the military preparations. Troops are rapidly being forwarded to the armies in the field. Many were sent hence today who had just arrived from the south of France.

Cannon of new calibre and ammunition and ammunition have lately been sent to the front.

At the general reception of Gambetta no public reception was tendered him. On his arrival here an effort was made to have him accept an ovation on New Year's day, but he flatly declined.

The cold weather continues to circumscribe military operations. Bourbaki's army is now marching eastward.

A General has been charged with a mission to cut the Prussian lines of communication in all directions in that quarter.

General Chanzy sent a strong column to Montaire, and is driving the Prussians out of the place and taking many prisoners.

Bourbaki and Chanzy Take the Offensive.

LILLE, December 30.—Generals Bourbaki and Chanzy have resumed the offensive. The Uhlans are scouring the country between Donai, Cambrai, and Arras. The French artillery fire at Mezieres is terrific, and they has so far prevented the besiegers from erecting batteries.

Recruits at Cherbourg.

CHERBOURG, December 30.—Recruits are daily arriving here in large numbers, to be drilled and equipped before joining the army in the field.

Shells Thrown Into Paris.

Special to the Tribune.]

MARGENCY, December 28.—A dozen shells were sent yesterday inside Paris, into Lavillette and Belleville, from Ramey, at a range of seven thousand yards.

PRUSSIA.

Official from King William.

BERLIN, December 30.—The King has sent the following telegram to Queen Augusta:

VERSAILLES, December 29.—The bombardment of Fort Avron has silenced the enemy's guns. The railway station at Noisy was shelled, and the French artillery at Raudy dislodged. The garrison of Fort Avron have fled to Paris.

Mont Avron Captured by the Prussians.

VERSAILLES, December 29, *via* LONDON, December 30.—The Prussian Twelfth Corps occupied Mont Avron after one day's bombardment. The French in their retreat left behind their dead and many gun carriages and rifles.

The Occupation of Fort Avron.

DRESDEN, December 30.—The Crown Prince of SAXONY, in a dispatch to King John, says when his troops entered Fort Avron, they found the works deserted. The French had moved the guns to Noissy. The German batteries were then ordered to open fire on Noissy, Merlan and Bondy. The French subsequently withdrew from the village of Rosny along the road to Paris.

Bavaria Ratifies the Treaty.

BERLIN, December 30.—The Federal treaties with Baden, Hesse and Wurtemburg have been ratified. The upper Chamber of the Bavarian Diet passed the treaty by nearly a unanimous vote.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

France and the Conference.

LONDON, December 30.—Granville has received an official dispatch from the French Government at Bordeaux, in which France declares her determination not to send a delegate to the Conference proposed to be held in London, unless the British Government shall first recognize the Republic. A dispatch similar in tone has been sent to each of the other powers.

Preliminary Difficulties to be Encountered by the Conference.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, December 30.—There is much speculation indulged in as to what may be the action of the approaching Congress on the Black Sea question. It is believed that the preliminary difficulties to be encountered will be hard to overcome, as it is almost certain that the Russian representative, at the beginning of the proceedings, will announce formally as the fixed policy of his government that the abrogation of the clause in the treaty of Paris regarding the armament of the Russian coast on the Black Sea is already an accomplished fact by the will of the Emperor of Russia, which cannot allow such abrogation to be an open questionable to any preliminary action of the congress. On the other hand, many suppose from Bismarck's last diplomatic note, published in the *Herald*, that Prussia will refuse to meet the deceitful proposition of the Russian Government, which commissions officers who have broken their parole. Another difficulty is anticipated from protests against the action on the part of Prussia and Russia, unless it is held on the understanding that all matters foreign to the Paris treaty be excluded. The belief is general that the meeting will be delayed long beyond the appointed day.

Bismarck Objects.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, December 30.—It is officially announced that Bismarck was asked by Washburne if Favre could have safe conduct to the conference, and Bismark objected.

The Conference Indefinitely Postponed.

LONDON, December 30, 9 P. M.—The conference of the powers on the Eastern question has been indefinitely postponed, as France has refused to take part and the absence of one of the signatories to the treaty of Paris would render the meeting useless.

FRANKLIN, PA.

ANOTHER HORRIBLE DISASTER

The Marshall House Burned and the Suspension Bridge Precipitated Into the River—Three Persons Killed—Six Others Seriously Hurt—Loss of Property about $40,000—No Insurance.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FRANKLIN, PA., December 30, 1870.

The Marshall House, situated at the west end of the wire bridge over the Allegheny river at this place, took fire at eleven o'clock this morning. The flames communicated to the bridge, the cables of which soon became red hot, melting the lead fastening them to the anchorage, from which they parted, precipitating the bridge structure into the river. About twenty persons were on the bridge at the time. William Neil, a farmer; Mrs. McIntyre and Miss Mary McIntyre, wife and daughter of the toll keeper, who were engaged in removing furniture on to the bridge, were killed and their bodies have been recovered. Mary and George McIntyre, John and Alex. McCartney, J. Henage and two unknown persons were seriously injured. Wilfred Kilgore, Freight Agent, of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, is supposed to be buried in the ruins, as he was known to be on the bridge.

The weather is intensely cold, and the river frozen over to the second pier on each side, and great difficulty was experienced in reaching the sufferers with skiffs. A boy named Johnson, aged thirteen, jumped from the center of the bridge and swam ashore through the slush ice.

The bridge was newly erected, and cost $86,000. The Marshall House was valued at five thousand dollars. There was no insurance on any of the property destroyed.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

FRANKLIN, December 30, 1870.

A fire broke out to-day at 11:30, in the Marshall House, at the Franklin end of the suspension bridge, completely covering that building, together with the toll house. The intense heat melted the lead on the anchorage supporting the bridge, and the whole structure fell into the river and is a total wreck. It is estimated that some twenty persons were on the bridge at the time, among whom was Mr. Neal, who was taken up and died immediately after. Another man, named Kilgore, is missing. Nothing definite as yet ascertained concerning the others. The McIntyre family, who occupied the house, are reported to be all seriously injured. The origin of the fire is at present unknown. Every effort is being made by the citizens to relieve the suffering.

CRIME.

MEMPHIS, December 30.—Roberts, Savage and Sullivan, arrested for the murder of Ada Jones, at the Morris saloon some weeks since, were brought before Judge Flippen, and on application, a bail bond was fixed at $8,000 for the former, and $4,000 each for the others. Sullivan being gone.

On the night of the 16th, James Bryan, a noted desperado, was shot and killed near Nashville, Arkansas, by James M. Wood. Bryan had been employed by Norwood and discharged for intemperance and swore he would kill Norwood and his wife, and finding Norwood in bed, cut open the throat. That night he attempted to enter the house where Mrs. Wood was alone, but was met with a shot gun, killing him instantly. Norwood surrendered himself and was discharged.

MEMPHIS, December 30.—William Woods, a worthy and industrious negro, living near Dover, Ark., was called to his door last Thursday night while a dance was going on at his house, and on opening the door was fired upon by some assassin and instantly killed.

NASHVILLE, December 30.—William Lellyen, charged with shooting Jack Brown, colored, Monday night, was discharged. The jury took this in self-defense.

The three Jenkinses, accused of the murder of W. D. Kerrell, have been bound over to the Criminal Court.

CINCINNATI, December 30.—Argument was resumed in the Myers murder case, at Hamilton, ohio, this morning. The audience was larger and more orderly than on any preceding day, and the feeling of suspense appeared to be running strong against the prisoners. C. L. Vallandingham will close the argument for the defense, covering about the whole of the day. The feeling here is that the verdict will be in accordance with the general sentiment against the prisoners, and called upon the Court not to be ruled by the people's frowns. Mr. Matchett will conclude for the prosecution in a two hours' speech. He defended the citizens against the insinuations that they were disposed to intimidate the Court. He urged that a conspiracy existed to get Myers clear. Mr. Matchett concluded. Squire Wilson, Myers's counsel, delivered a decision, simply to say that from the testimony he was satisfied that Myers was guilty, and he held to the prisoners, and accordingly Thomas McGeehan, James McGeehan, Thomas McGinn, Jackson Garver and Richard Sheeley were committed to jail to await a hearing before the Grand Jury on a charge of murder in the first degree. When the decision was announced, there were strong demonstrations of applause among the spectators.

CHICAGO, December 30.—Dexter Ferris, who committed rape some weeks since upon Ellen Mc. Dewen, was sentenced to-day to the Penitentiary for life.

CUBA.

Landing of the Hornet Expedition—The Town of Socapo Sacked and Burned by Insurgents —Cespedes at Santiago, &c., &c.

HAVANA, December 29.—Advices from Santiago de Cuba, dated the 23d, state that on the 18th three hundred insurgents, including forty negresses, armed with cutlasses, sacked and burned Socapo, a fishing village, distant about twenty miles from Santiago de Cuba, opposite Morro fortress, at the mouth of the harbor. The small detachment of defenders fled, leaving one of his officers, including two women. They decamped after taking everything they could lay hands on. Two fired at the party, but ineffectually, and as there were no boats to carry troops over, those which were sent to intercept the party failed to land.

HAVANA, December 30.—The rebel President Cespedes was in Santiago on the 19th.

A brig had arrived at Santiago bringing the report that the filibuster Steamer Hornet passed Inagua on the 9th inst., paralleling the British mail steamer. It is now rumored here that the Hornet has entered the Bay of Nipe and landed her expedition.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 30, 1870.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

Last evening a boiler in the iron foundry of Miller & Defere, on the corner of North Thirteenth and Second street, Williamsburg, exploded. The engineer, Nicholas Stevens, and Daniel Mulholland, a workman in the foundry, were struck by fragments of the boiler and severely injured. The house, enraged twelve years, was severely injured by flying pieces of timber. Francis Jacker, a joiner, missing, and several persons who were in the building at the time were slightly injured. The building was badly shattered, portions of the front wall falling and being blown into the street. The building and an adjoining cottage were further both caught fire and were damaged to the amount of $5,000. The cause of the explosion is unknown, but is attributed to the lowness of the water in the boiler at the time.

SECRETARY SEWARD IN CHINA.

Twenty Thousand Natives Threatening to Attack His Party—The Tien-Tsin Troubles Unsettled.

A Tien-Tsin letter to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* discloses that Secretary Seward's journey thence to Pekin was not all a pleasure trip. The local authorities at first objected to having Mr. Seward's party visit the capital, and only consented when they found him determined to go, with passport or without. Then they made every effort, and kept of high rank to accompany and protect the party from danger and annoyance, and a most necessary precaution it proved. At least twenty thousand Chinamen assembled to see them off, and their imprecations and demonstrations against foreigners were such as to not concealed, but Admiral Rogers had sixty men with him, each supplied with forty rounds of ball cartridge, and he was not unwilling that there should be an attack made, as it would give him a pretext for teaching them a salutary lesson. The correspondent says that Prince Kung's protestations of friendship are looked upon in Tien-Tsin "as mere meaningless words." He says that thirty thousand soldiers are constantly under arms in the city and drilled daily.

In regard to the assassination the opinion is expressed that the troubles cannot and will not end as long as the Catholics irritate the natives by acting as if they considered their presence worth purchasing. Their cathedral was the most conspicuous building in the city, and hated accordingly, and there was much illfeeling because the priests had stuck up French names for the streets on the corners, wherever they had a chance. He says that the men who were executed instead of being dressed and treated as malefactors, were arrayed as for a festival, and treated as martyrs. Their heads were not exposed to the public as is customary when criminals are executed; their bodies were removed by their friends, and laid in some sort of state; and it is even said that some sort of memorial is to be erected in honor of their sacrifice. Indeed, it is hinted in several quarters in their minds that, instead of the real convicts having been executed, substitutes were purchased and that the banishment of the prefect and sub-prefect was a sham. It is also said that the terms offered by the Chinese, through the viceroy they have sent to France, are considered quite inadequate to the occasion, and that their acceptance will place the lives of foreigners in more peril, while every negotiation with the Chinese will become more difficult than it has heretofore been.

LETTER FROM PORT HOMER.

Residence of Rev. John Cowl Burned.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PORT HOMER, December 30, 1870.

The residence of Rev. John Cowl, of Manchester Circuit Methodist Church, Hancock county, West Virginia, was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. There was no insurance. He saved most of his effects, but his good furniture was badly damaged. At the time of the fire the snow was falling so fast that the neighbors were unable to see the house, too late to render any assistance, consequently the family had to get their effects out themselves. What makes it more afflictive, Mr. Cowl is confined by a sprained ankle and cannot walk, and his eldest daughter is sick. He was formerly pastor of the First Methodist Church, Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

D. & S.

THE COMMERCIAL.

[From the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL on of the best papers anywhere, has a new and handsome dress.

[From the Belmont (O.) Chronicle.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL has put on a new dress, and presents a bright, lively appearance.

It is believed that American diplomatic service has not a record like that of Charles Moran, now for the fourth time Charge or Acting Minister at the Court of St. James. His first service in London was in 1854, in connection with the commission then sitting for the settlement of outstanding claims between the two countries. Mr. Buchanan, then minister, noticing his industry and accuracy, made him clerk, then Private Secretary, then Secretary of Legation, and he has been connected with the embassy ever since, having had no holiday longer than from Saturday to Monday.

MEETING OF IRON MEN.

Lake Superior Ore Must be Cheaper or Furnaces Cannot Continue in Blast—Remedies Proposed to be Considered at another Meeting.

In response to a call issued by several furnace men of Sharon, Pennsylvania, thirty-one representatives of forty-eight blast furnaces in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio met at Sharon on Thursday to consider the interests of their business. The call said the meeting was "to take into consideration the best means of obtaining a reduction in the prices of Lake Superior ores, dockage, lake and railroad freights, labor at furnaces, &c., so as to produce pig iron at less cost in order to meet competition." It is said that if no relief can secure a considerable reduction in the cost of ore and labor at the furnaces, they will have to be run (if run at all) as they now are without profit to the owner." This last statement was confirmed by Mr. C. H. Andrews, who said that not over four or five of over twenty furnaces in the Monongahela Valley are making any money. He thought the railroad got too high freights; that the Cleveland ore men got too high commission (two and a half per cent. for less work than New York agents do for one per cent.), and that it was unjust to ask furnace men to pay for ore with four months' notes until it is on the dock, instead of when contracted for as at present. Mr. E. C. Pechin complained of short weight, amounting to four tons in a hundred, and Col. A. N. Crawford reported a similar deficiency of nine hundred tons in twenty-five thousand. Various opinions and ideas were suggested, including one for a clearing house to manage business for $25,000 a year, now said to cost $300,000. Nothing was determined in regard to any of these things, and the following committees were appointed, and were directed to call a mass meeting in Cleveland, probably in February:

On Commission.—J. G. Chamberlain, A. R. Cornell and Simon Perkins, Jr.

On Companies.—Joseph H. Brown, George Price, J. Z. Speer, Henry Chisholm and Edwin Shorb.

Railway Companies.—James Price, C. H. Andrews and E. H. Gray.

Coal and Limestone.—John Grist, James Westerman and J. G. Butler.

Pittsburgh iron firms were scarcely represented, and there appears to have been negligence in notifying the men here.

THE NICK WALL CALAMITY.

Exaggerated Reports Corrected by the Pilot's Circumstantial Account—But Thirty-three Lives Lost.

Charles M. Scott, pilot of the Nick Wall, writes to the Missouri *Republican* a concise and circumstantial account of the disaster to that vessel which corrects the exaggerated statements published in the first flurry of the affair. The main points of his story are as follows: "The Nick Wall left Memphis on Saturday, December 17. She had on board one hundred and four deck passengers and seventeen cabin passengers, and a crew of thirty-three all told. Four of the deck passengers got out at Gaines' landing, leaving one hundred and forty-nine persons on board. She had also had two hundred empty pork barrels and fifteen wagons on the roof; the wagons were in pieces and scattered over the roof; the empty barrels were also laid loose to distribute the weight equally over the roof. The boat was heavily loaded, but not dangerously so. She left the water as safe left the wharf at Memphis. On Sunday night when I went to bed, at eight P. M., the night was clear, and I thought all safe. I was awakened by the jar of the shore showed well, for every break in the timber I could see that we were far as the river would let us. At about nine P. M. I was awakened by the boat striking something, and springing out of bed, I went forward with all speed. The boat had struck a snag. I saw the weather had changed, and that there was a storm on us. I went back into my room and put on my clothes and had just come out again and I slept in the cabin as she had no texas, when I found the boat on fire over the hold. I started to call all on board, but found the fire had already spread so much that I was unable to do so. As I got into the middle of the cabin, it fell over to the starboard side and the fire, the roof, and the whole mass fell in beneath the roof and floor, and the whole mass appeared to be in a blaze beneath me. The cabin was sinking off the snag that had held her. We were all submerged for a moment, but as soon as the boat righted I was able to get my head out where I could breathe. Then began the struggle for life, and the screams of the drowning men and women, and of the public sentiment against the prisoners, and called upon the Court not to be ruled by the people's frowns. Mr. Matchett will conclude for the prosecution in a two hours' speech. He defended the citizens against the insinuations that they were disposed to intimidate the Court. He urged that a conspiracy existed to get Myers clear. Their efforts, after Marshall concluded, Squire Wilson rendered a decision, simply to say that from the testimony he was satisfied that Myers was guilty. He held to the prisoners, and accordingly Thomas McGeehan, James McGeehan, Thomas McGinn, Jackson Garver and Richard Sheeley were committed to jail to await a hearing before the Grand Jury on a charge of murder in the first degree. When the decision was announced, there were strong demonstrations of applause among the spectators.

CHICAGO, December 30.—Dexter Ferris, who committed rape some weeks since upon Ellen Mc. Dewen, was sentenced to-day to the Penitentiary for life.

CUBA.

Landing of the Hornet Expedition—The Town of Socapo Sacked and Burned by Insurgents —Cespedes at Santiago, &c., &c.

HAVANA, December 29.—Advices from Santiago de Cuba, dated the 23d, state that on the 18th three hundred insurgents, including forty negresses, armed with cutlasses, sacked and burned Socapo, a fishing village, distant about twenty miles from Santiago de Cuba, opposite Morro fortress, at the mouth of the harbor. The small detachment of defenders fled, leaving one of his officers, including two women. They decamped after taking everything they could lay hands on. Two fired at the party, but ineffectually, and as there were no boats to carry troops over, those which were sent to intercept the party failed to land.

HAVANA, December 30.—The rebel President Cespedes was in Santiago on the 19th inst.

A brig had arrived at Santiago bringing the report that the filibuster Steamer Hornet passed Inagua on the 9th inst., paralleling the British mail steamer. It is now rumored here that the Hornet has entered the Bay of Nipe and landed her expedition.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 30, 1870.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

Last evening a boiler in the iron foundry of Miller & Defere, on the corner of North Thirteenth and Second street, Williamsburg, exploded. The engineer, Nicholas Stevens, and Daniel Mulholland, a workman in the foundry, were struck by fragments of the boiler and severely injured. The house, enraged twelve years, was severely injured by flying pieces of timber. Francis Jacker, a joiner, missing, and several persons who were in the building at the time were slightly injured. The building was badly shattered, portions of the front wall falling and being blown into the street. The building and an adjoining cottage were further both caught fire and were damaged to the amount of $5,000. The cause of the explosion is unknown, but is attributed to the lowness of the water in the boiler at the time.

SECRETARY SEWARD IN CHINA.

Twenty Thousand Natives Threatening to Attack His Party—The Tien-Tsin Troubles Unsettled.

A Tien-Tsin letter to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* discloses that Secretary Seward's journey thence to Pekin was not all a pleasure trip. The local authorities at first objected to having Mr. Seward's party visit the capital, and only consented when they found him determined to go, with passport or without. Then they made every effort, and kept of high rank to accompany and protect the party from danger and annoyance, and a most necessary precaution it proved. At least twenty thousand Chinamen assembled to see them off, and their imprecations and demonstrations against foreigners were such as to not concealed, but Admiral Rogers had sixty men with him, each supplied with forty rounds of ball cartridge, and he was not unwilling that there should be an attack made, as it would give him a pretext for teaching them a salutary lesson. The correspondent says that Prince Kung's protestations of friendship are looked upon in Tien-Tsin "as mere meaningless words." He says that thirty thousand soldiers are constantly under arms in the city and drilled daily.

In regard to the assassination the opinion is expressed that the troubles cannot and will not end as long as the Catholics irritate the natives by acting as if they considered their presence worth purchasing. Their cathedral was the most conspicuous building in the city, and hated accordingly, and there was much illfeeling because the priests had stuck up French names for the streets on the corners, wherever they had a chance. He says that the men who were executed instead of being dressed and treated as malefactors, were arrayed as for a festival, and treated as martyrs. Their heads were not exposed to the public as is customary when criminals are executed; their bodies were removed by their friends, and laid in some sort of state; and it is even said that some sort of memorial is to be erected in honor of their sacrifice. Indeed, it is hinted in several quarters in their minds that, instead of the real convicts having been executed, substitutes were purchased and that the banishment of the prefect and sub-prefect was a sham. It is also said that the terms offered by the Chinese, through the viceroy they have sent to France, are considered quite inadequate to the occasion, and that their acceptance will place the lives of foreigners in more peril, while every negotiation with the Chinese will become more difficult than it has heretofore been.

LETTER FROM PORT HOMER.

Residence of Rev. John Cowl Burned.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PORT HOMER, December 30, 1870.

The residence of Rev. John Cowl, of Manchester Circuit Methodist Church, Hancock county, West Virginia, was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. There was no insurance. He saved most of his effects, but his good furniture was badly damaged. At the time of the fire the snow was falling so fast that the neighbors were unable to see the house, too late to render any assistance, consequently the family had to get their effects out themselves. What makes it more afflictive, Mr. Cowl is confined by a sprained ankle and cannot walk, and his eldest daughter is sick. He was formerly pastor of the First Methodist Church, Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

D. & S.

THE COMMERCIAL.

[From the Rochester Democrat and Ch

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1870.

The New York money market yesterday had a decided tendency towards buoyancy and strength; and as a whole the financial situation is promising rather than the reverse. Considering that it is one of maturing obligations and general settlement, the period is characterized for less stringency than the average of years. The prospect is that the business community generally will pass through the strait without disaster and speedily emerge into smooth water with favoring breezes.

The feeling which at present animates all France is described as resembling more and more that which manifested itself in the North after Bull Run, and well-informed persons say the very truth is, that the French people have "only just begun to fight." The refusal of the Government to have anything to do with the London Conference, unless the Republic is recognized, shows self-reliance and constancy to the new order of things; and, taken all in all, the situation is far from being hopeless for the French.

The correspondents have begun to turn Attorney General Akerman out of the Cabinet, all because Georgia failed to give the party majority that the administration was led to expect. It is said he must give place to another Southern man, who can carry his State. This style of reasoning applies no more to Mr. Akerman than to Mr. Fish or Mr. Creswell, and can have no weight in either case, unless Cabinet officers are appointed for their skill as politicians, and not because they have fitness for their positions. And the talk about making the election in any State depend upon any one man or the spoils of office is a confession of weakness that the Republican party does not need to make, while such a course, if tried, would of itself cost more than it would profit.

The recent elections have given Democratic leaders no little encouragement, and in one view of the case, perhaps, not without some reason. But one is forcibly reminded of the similarity between the political outlook at the corresponding period of Mr. Lincoln's administration and the present time. The great want then was a Policy. The election results contained such admonitions as to insure success. Such may be the case again; and it would be wiser in the Democratic leaders to moderate their expectations than rush to the conclusion that the country is ready to throw overboard those who have been its salvation, to welcome those who, throughout a period of trial, have been its worst enemies. All that is needed is for the Republicans to be wise, and General Grant to call to his aid the best order of statesmanship and experience to be found.

POPULATION AND PROGRESS.

The Chicago *Tribune*, in a recent editorial article on the agricultural productiveness of Colorado, made the following statement:

"Peter Magnes, seven miles south of Denver, in the Platte Valley, obtained from four acres of winter wheat, thirty-seven bushels per acre; from seventeen acres of spring wheat, not irrigated, fifty-five bushels per acre; from nineteen acres of barley, thirty-seven bushels per acre; from forty acres English oats, fifty-eight bushels per acre; from six acres Swedish oats, eighty-three bushels per acre; two acres common oats, forty-three bushels per acre; ten acres rye, twenty-five bushels per acre, and from two acres of potatoes, two hundred and twenty-five bushels per acre. The land was cultivated pretty thoroughly, but his entire cost of preparing the ditches and irrigating was only $50."

Such fertility of the soil is something rightly to be proud of, and may well excite remark in Illinois. Nevertheless, the time was when that State possessed many farms of equal fruitfulness. Ohio, too, formerly could boast of a like bounteousness. Sixty years ago, Eastern New York was a wheat-growing region. But the belt of grain-producing country has been moving, year by year, steadily westward. Judging by the future by the past, how long will it be ere the rich lands of Colorado will have degenerated to less than half of their present crop capacity?

In the case above stated, it is beyond possibility that Mr. Magnes and his family, if he has one, can consume on the farm where they were grown all the wheat, oats, rye, barley and potatoes specified. If he sells any part of these products, it cannot well be to any of his agricultural neighbors, for they, too, will be sellers. How many miles, then, will his surplus bushels have to go before they find consumers? Certainly there are not people enough in the Territory to supply a home market for all the cereals its farmers can raise. All above the quantity required for that purpose must, if it finds purchasers at all, go into the hands of middle men, who will pay therefor not one-quarter of a cent more than the amount paid by the consumer, less the cost of transportation and storage, with the profits of the various parties who stand between producer and consumer; and this dimished rate regulates the price which the farmer must accept for his growths, after he has been at the expense of conveying them to the city where the trader does business. Meantime, he is damaged to the extent of the permanent loss his lands suffer by the abstraction of fertilizing matter, which is the main and essential foundation of all agricultural wealth. This capital he draws upon every twelvemonth with reckless prodigality. Every bushel of grain or other product he extorts from the soil, without returning to it an equivalent for the mineral elements taken away in the form of wheat or potatoes, decreases its subsequent power to produce with its former fruitfulness. Therefore we do not consider Mr. Magnes's boasted crop exhibit as nearly so important or significant as if it had been the effect of enriching instead of impoverishing his lands.

Nor, with present surroundings, is it probable tillage generally in Colorado can accomplish different results for years to come. Deterioration of the virgin soil is an unavoidable concomitant of pioneer settlements. In a new country, just wrested from the wilderness, material development is necessarily slow. There are too few people to the square mile to admit of grand co-operative undertakings. Railroads invariably connect large centers of population and trade, and these are of tardy growth in our remotest frontier regions. That the prospect of a speedy multiplication of railway lines, long or short, within the territory, is not very bright, may logically be inferred from the fact that, while it comprises an area of 66,880,600 acres, there remained unsold and unappropriated, up to June 30, 1867, according to official report, 62,870,665.83 acres, the difference including 3,715,555 acres of donations and grants for schools, and leaving only 293,779.17 acres as yet occupied and utilized under the several heads of Indian scrip, bounties for military services, sales and homestead entrances. This exhibit is not very promising for diversification of industry, which advances very slowly in a thinly inhabited country. Colorado does not yet average one person to the square mile; Pennsylvania, under the latest enumeration of inhabitants, averages eighty-three. The former is quite as opulent in resources of gold and silver as the latter is of coal and iron; but how feeble is the development of the one as compared with that of the other. Extent of population and accumulated wealth mark the difference. Any high degree of combined effort is incompatible with dispersed occupation of the earth. In vain shall we look for local improvements on a large scale in thinly settled countries. Power to undertake and accomplish invariably increases with increasing density of population, and diminishes with diminishing density. Under the former condition, bridges take the place of ferries, iron tracks substitute dirt roads, steamboats swarm upon the navigable rivers, canals skirt falls and rapids, labor-saving machinery supplements the work of human hands, and the societary movement becomes rapid and efficient. Progress toward such comprehensive, complete and wide-spread development, material, intellectual and social, throughout interior region that embraces within its boundaries considerably more than twice the area of Pennsylvania, and only one eighty-third part of her inhabitants, can hardly fail to be irregular and dilatory, notwithstanding the constant augmentation of numbers by immigration.

Viewed, then, from the standpoint of national economy and growth, this uninterrupted dispersion of our population is to be considered as an element rather of weakness than of strength—as a drawback instead of an advantage. The cost of building up these interior communities in the very heart of a vast wilderness, falls with subtracting force upon the power of association and combination in other parts of the country. It may be assumed as certain that the sum total of production and prosperity in the United States would be far greater were it not for these outlying settlements, remarkable as they may be as examples of American energy, enterprise and self-reliance. In subduing those distant wilds to the uses of man, there must be much expenditure of human effort and labor that affords but meager returns and ephemeral results. A neighborhood may spend days in constructing a foot-bridge across some stream, to facilitate intercommunication, and a freshet may sweep away their work in an hour. A numerous community can build a wagon-road on scientific principles and in the most substantial manner, but a thinly peopled region can spare neither the time nor the money for so complete and utilitarian an accomplishment. Amid such surroundings, enormous yields of cereals from imperfect agricultural enterprise show merely that the farmer is discounting the productivity of his lands, and laying the foundation of their ultimate impoverishment. They are not results on which the country needs to be congratulated. Agriculture divorced from manufacturing industry is never to be accounted a blessing.

We know it is popular to speak of our territorial growths in terms of unbounded pride and praise; but they have their signal drawbacks as well as their signal advantages, with a predominance of the former. Rightly understood in its multifarious tendencies and effects, the dispersion of thirty-nine million people over so vast an area, is to be considered in the light of a positive misfortune. What we need is more persons to the square mile in the older States. The wilderness can bide its time. The country is growing too much in spots, to the detriment of associated effort, and to the retardation of a higher civilization.

Considerable interest attaches just now to the existing relations between the Chinese and the great nations of the West. With the exception of a few imperial officials directly engaged in the administration of affairs, the Celestials are not accustomed to distinguish accurately between the various nationalities who resort to their coast, or reside in their great cities, for the purposes of trade. In the popular parlance all who come from the West are outside barbarians and foreign devils. Even those Chinese intelligent enough to discriminate between the French, the English, the Russian and the American, well understand that a certain sympathy and alliance, the result of community of interest and religion, bind them together. Whatever injures or favors the reputation of one of those intrusive nations in Chinese estimation, affects the reputation and influence of all. Hence foreign prestige in China is a possession which every foreigner is concerned in maintaining, and hence the anxiety with which all European and American residents are said to regard the progress and settlement of the question raised by the Tien-Tsin massacre. The affair has deeply agitated the Chinese mind. Those who know somewhat of the people can hardly doubt that the horrible crime was thoroughly approved by the great mass of the people, regarded by them as a praiseworthy attempt to extirpate a very detestable species of vermin, and by a large majority of the educated class as a deed justifiable on high patriotic and religious grounds. The impulse in which the crime originated and the frenzy under which it was consummated were, no doubt, at once understood and enlisted sympathy wherever the news was carried throughout the empire. To hear that the slaughter of a few barbarians had been punished by the execution of mandarins, or even of Chinamen, might have produced a shock tending to revolution. Hence we are told, that in the official account of the execution of fifteen coolies for the offense, the fact that the persons murdered were Europeans is wholly suppressed. It is also known that these coolies were only indirectly, if in any way, connected with the crime. The mandarins concerned have been "nominally banished." It should seem that by the punishment of the fifteen coolies, as it were so many "corpora vilia," an experiment was tried with or upon the placability of the French Minister, M. de Rochechouart. He was not satisfied, and insisted that death should be inflicted upon certain mandarins who were well known to have participated in the crime, who probably instigated it, and whom there could be no difficulty in arresting. Either to gain time, or in the hope of making easier terms with the French Government, the Chinese proposed to send an ambassador to Paris for the settlement of the difficulty. This embassy is certainly a matter of considerable interest. A result of the Burlingame embassy to the Western Powers, it is well adapted to illustrate the advantages and disadvantages of the new mode of intercourse between China and the West thus initiated, and also to prove or disprove the good faith of the Celestials in the adoption of a more liberal policy. It is to be regretted that the unhappy condition of France may diminish or entirely prevent the good influences of the experiment.

A Boston paper criticises social life in America, and finds that the first "defect of our society is a want of catholicity, dividing us now into petty cliques." He says that "there are circles here in Boston that keep up the feelings of the old monarchical and colonial times. Then there are a few exclusive families that have for generations intervisited. So persons in similar business pursuits, or members of the same religious society, intercourse and associate; and the thing is not to waste strength in attempts to break them up, but to work in them toward a cultivation of the liberality that recognizes excellence without one's own sphere, and finds a valuable element whose work meets. In the day when all are, in fact, gentlemen and gentlewomen, circumstances will still divide them into "clans;" but even the Boston critic will not find fault with them.

H. Van Aerman, the Commissioner of Pensions, is known as "Dr." That he is of the strictest sect of the Allopaths is evinced by his action in striking Dr. Stillman Spooner, of Oneida, N. Y., a homeopathic surgeon, from the list of Examining Pension Surgeons, on the grounds "that all Examining Surgeons for the Bureau should belong to one school and adopt but one theory of medicine," and that he did not belong to the school of medicine recognized by the Bureau." If the Government, in the Indian Bureau, must distribute the Indian missionary agencies justly among the different religious denominations, why shall not the Government, in the Pension Bureau, act with equal impartiality in dividing its favors among the different schools of medicine? It does not seem exactly fair that one man shall be permitted to ignore the professional services of a very large body of physicians, who have average success in killing or curing their patients.

Laws are not always to protect the honest, is a common thought that sometimes seems too well founded. Here's a case in point. A little short, necked, light-haired man in New York, who has an infinity of *aliases* and has engaged in swindling operations innumerable, having been an advertising agent, circulator, confidence operator, counterfeit money dealer, has lately been in the "saw-dust" counterfeit money business. At last the Merchants' Union Express Company refused to deliver the money packages directed to him and his "pal." But the swindler got a writ of replevin and with a posse of Deputy Sheriffs forced the Company to give up about $4,000, which it is well known are ill gotten gains. How is it that the law can protect such a professional swindler, even defeating efforts to protect his dupes?

Peter Lorillard, the widely-known tobacconist, was fined $500 in the United States Circuit Court for ten days non-attendance as a juror. He sent a check for the amount in a letter, complaining that the fine was "pretty steep." It wasn't half that he deserved in proportion to his wealth, and he ought to be glad to be let off by that easy means from the laws. Does not Mr. Lorillard know, if he will but acknowledge it, that the presence of responsible business men like himself on a jury gives to its deliberations an authority it would not otherwise have? Does not attach to the actions of men who are on a jury because they have nothing else to do? Jury duty is not to be considered as a matter either of pay or employment, but as one of the duties which a man owes to community in the mutual efforts for the protection of property and persons.

How's this? Somebody scented a job in the President's recommendation to assume the Alabama claims and to examine into the claims of private parties, before witnesses and papers have disappeared, and to pay such as are just. We were told that a ring of insurance speculators had bought up the claims and had "pulled the wool" over General Grant's eyes in regard to the matter. But here comes another story, quite as well authenticated, that parties holding a large amount of these claims are in Washington to oppose the carrying out of the President's recommendations, as they fear that they will fare in the same manner as the owners of the French spoliation claims which were assumed by the Government, and never paid private claimants. If the private claimants want and don't want what the President suggests, it is fair to presume that he acts honestly in this, as in other matters.

If whisky property is declining in value, community in general will not be sad on account of it, though no man will wish to see another suffer. That it is declining would appear from the attempt to sell the Dodsworth distillery, near Cincinnati, at auction, on Tuesday. The building, exclusive of machinery is valued at $75,000, yet the only bid made was $25,000 This was refused and the sale was postponed.

Uncompromising Democrats of Mississippi are loudly demanding a stringent Main liquor law. What! Democracy, and in Mississippi at that, going back on whisky and introducing the interference with man's inalienable right to get drunk, abuse his family, and fill the poor houses and jails? There *is* a new thing under the sun!

The New York *Times* comments on Tweed's $50,000 gift to the poor of that city under the title, "Some stolen property returned."

SMALL NOTES.

Important additions have lately been made to the San Francisco waterworks, whereby they will be able to supply a population of five hundred thousand, or more than three times the number now in that city. In 1866, a reservoir was completed, twenty-two miles from the city, with a storage capacity of twelve hundred million gallons. Within the past two years this supply, like that of Pittsburgh, became inadequate, and during the dry season there was great scarcity of water. In 1868, a new reservoir, three miles north of the old one, in San Andreas Valley, was commenced, and successfully completed a few weeks ago. A dam containing 260,000 cubic yards of clay was built across the valley, making a reservoir with a storage capacity of 4,650,000,000 gallons. By raising the dam ten feet higher, which can be done when required, the storage capacity can be increased to 7,500,000,000 gallons. The city now consumes seven million gallons per day, and if the present reservoirs were full, with the flow of the streams reduced to the minimum of four million gallons per day, the supply would last nearly three years. The new reservoir is at an elevation of 260 feet, and is connected with the old reservoir by an aqueduct with a capacity of thirty-four million gallons per day. The tunnel is 9,800 feet in length, and has a pit of six feet. It passes under Bald Hill, and the crown of the hill is 210 feet above the level of the tunnel. Work was commenced on the tunnel from both ends, and so accurate were the calculations of the engineer, Mr. H. Schussler, that the workmen met inside of half an inch on the line and grade—a remarkable triumph of engineering skill. The tunnel is three feet in width, and four and one-half feet in height in the clear. It is bricked eight inches thick, and the entire cost of the tunnel the new main to the city commences—the pipe being thirty inches in diameter for a distance of sixty-four thousand feet; and from that point to the city, a distance of six thousand feet, it is twenty-two inches in diameter—a total distance of about thirteen miles and a quarter—where it connects with the mesh-work of city pipes. The total cost of the new reservoir, tunnel, mains, etc., will amount to $500,000.

The use of compressed air for working the perforators at Mont Cenis tunnel gives rise to the revival of all the past claims to the invention of the agent, and is bringing up all the discoveries lately made in its working and results. Mr. H. H. Day, of Rochester, New York, claims that water power can be used for the compression of the air which may then be conveyed through iron pipes to great distances with very little loss of its force. He further asserts that such loss in sending compressed air of 4,000 horse-power from Niagara Falls to Buffalo, would be less than one per cent., and that figuring seems incorrect from the given conditions, but it may be sound.] Hence Mr. Day claims that much of the static water power of that fall might be utilized. Mr. Day proposes to organize a company in the city of Rochester, N. Y., for the purpose of carrying out his ideas in that place. He proposes to lay pipes to all parts of the city, and even to the fair ground, for running the engines. It is necessary to state that this is the same H. H. Day who some time ago projected the plan of a canal around Niagara falls, which was pronounced by Prof. Robinson, of the Illinois Industrial College, an impracticable scheme, as a man by trying to raise himself over a fence by his boot-straps." However, his plan in reference to Rochester water-power for compressed air may not be so.

Road steam engines have been exercising the brains of both European and American inventors for a long time past. The Europeans seem to have made the greatest advancement toward that great desideratum. A trial of one was made in Scotland lately which appeared to give satisfaction. The engine had an upright boiler enabling it to climb hills without endangering the safety of the boiler by leaving the front end dry. It drew up a hill (grade one foot in nine) two carriages with forty-five passengers, ran down again and made several turns at right angles. [The account leaves one in doubt whether these latter turns were made with the carriages attached.] The trial was concluded by darting over a wet grass field in every direction, making sudden turns and reversals of action, and then rushing up a steep incline in the same way, for seven minutes. The machine has low wheels, and the engines are of easily-reversible compound order. To offset this European invention, here is another from a citizen of Chicago, tried near that city a few days past. The description of the machine which this one is claimed to surpass, is mainly as follows: The application of power directly to two balance wheels, and, after these have acquired a high rate of speed, to the drivers. This has the same effect as putting a draught team to their full speed on the level ere ascending an incline—force is stored away in the balance wheels. The engine is provided with two sets of drivers, a small and a large. When heavy loads are to be drawn the smaller are lowered to the ground for use, while the latter are elevated. The larger come into action if speed is required. By certain connections the power can be applied to threshing machines, &c. The locomotive moves rapidly and guides easily as a well-trained horse.

In 1868 the realization of an idea conceived ten years previous by some distinguished professors was rendered possible by the organization of the State Geological Society of New Hampshire. The project was to spend a winter or winters on some of the New England mountains, for the purpose of taking meteorological observations. Mt. Washington was chosen, but owing to the lack of means for receiving the necessary protection against cold, they chose the less elevated summit of Moosilauke. Their observations were so valuable that the United States Government determined to lend a helping hand in the ascent and habitation of Mount Washington this winter. The Mt. Washington Railway Company also gave valuable aid in the way of supplying means of provisioning the party. So the metrological adventurers began carrying out their plan. All appurtenances and instruments for exact observations have been transported to the summit of the mountain, and a telegraph wire has been laid therefrom to connect with the nearest office. The party now consists of six persons: Professor Hitchcock, whose office in Hanover, N. H., is connected by telegraph with the summit; Professor Huntington and Mr. Nelson, observers; Messrs. Clough and Kimball, photographers; and Sergeant Smith, telegrapher and observer. All of them are not upon the mountain at the same time. They relieve each other to a considerable extent in the work, and the public will be kept informed of their whereabouts.

The ascent is extremely difficult and dangerous in the winter time owing to the ice and snow on the railroad track. More especially is the Jacob's ladder trestle-works present obstructions, but by taking snow shoes up to a point where the snow is solid enough to bear one's weight, the summit can be attained. When once on the mountain the scene must be one dwelling those of the imaginary fairy-land. Every rock, tree and bush is transformed by the frosted and frosting vapor into shapes the most fantastic, varied and ever-changing that the most vivid imagination could conjure; and of a purity and delicacy hardly imaged by the sculptured laces of Valenciennes. Sometimes a pile of stones will present forms of architectural carvings that no sculptor could chisel from marble. Inside the party's building, the walls are covered at every crevice with delicate frost, points and tongues, whose angles of direction indicate most accurately the direction of the incoming wind, laden with its magic-working freezing vapor. The observations of the party have, therefore, been valuable in fixing the direction of the winds; in the study of frost crystallizations; in testing thermometrical variations, and in general facts connected with meteorological phenomena—phenomena so closely related to our agricultural and maritime interests.

The direction in which the French Army of the North is to retreating may be out them into a *cul de sac* as dangerous as that of Sedan, but it does lead us into a vast maze of historical recollections. The old Provinces of Artois and Picardy (where the said army is now reported) have been the field of many a desperate fight for, and sometimes cruel overthrow of France. There are found Crecy, where Edward III. of England, gained his great victory in 1346; Agincourt, where, in 1415, Henry V, with ten thousand half-starved Englishmen, overthrew a mighty army of over-eager French chivalry; Malplaquenes, fought for unsuccessfully by Turenne and taken by Louis XIV, to be most strongly fortified by Vauban, the king of engineers; Cambray conquered to the French by Clovis I.; Arras, the birth place of Robespierre; Boulogne, location of Napoleon's great camp of 1803 to 1805, when the only modern invasion of England ever contemplated was planned in all its details; and many other cities, replete with consequence to France, and with a few square miles. These among many other cities whose histories are replete with consequence to France, all crowded within the space of a few square miles, give an interest to those small territories, only equalled by that in present events.

Missouri boasts of several more recently discovered iron mountains, among which, in the eastern part of the State, are Hogan Mountain, with some of the richest ore in the State; Mt. Dewis, possessing a blue specular variety of great density; Leed's Hill, containing brown hematite of good quality; Hogy Mountain, whose ore is a black oxide, with a large quantity of manganese; Mt. Biser, said to be very rich; and Matthews Mountain. Besides these are many iron beds, fields, &c., in different portions of the State. A great drawback in Missouri becoming one of the greatest iron-working States in the Union appears to be her lack of good and cheap fuel.

Thomas Parr was probably the oldest man, who he died, who has ever lived, being 152 years. Many attain the ages of 105, 108, 110, &c. There is now a case in New York almost rivalling that of old Parr himself. A certain York's-man, 105 years old, was a captain in the British army, and served from 1793 to 1810 under the Duke of York, Lord Nelson, and Wellington in some of the fiercest campaigns of those stirring times. He has been in all quarters of the world, and had many exciting adventures. He came to America twenty-four years ago, and has been living in New York ever since. His health has always been, and is yet, excellent, although (and this the strangest) he has for years been a confirmed and inveterate opium eater, consuming large quantities daily. His habits are regular, and in all things save opium, temperate.

The superiority of our arms, and the great demand for weapons caused by the present war and others *in prospecto*, have made of our country a great arsenal, from which most civilized nations are supplied. Turkey, Egypt, Russia, France and England have bought from us indirectly, and still continue to buy. They have never produced any small arm equal to our Colt and Smith & Wesson revolvers. The famous *mitrailleuse* is also a gun of our improved Gatling gun, because the former does not scatter its balls sufficiently. This fact has influenced the British Government to choose our weapon for her soldiers. Four hundred have already been sent to the east of $1,000 each, and are now being manufactured in New England. The Prussians do not appear desirous of hindering our trade in arms with the French. Some journalist allows they think it cheaper to *capture* the arms after their arrival in France, than to endeavor to prevent their importation, or to *buy* directly from us.

From our dispatches, there seems to be further trouble looming up in the already bloody and much troubled Kansas. All the settlers on the Miami Indian Reservation in the southern portion of the State are to be at once removed, after having been there for years, and established, with great outlay of labor and wealth, flourishing towns and villages. Now the questions come up: Why were these settlers allowed to go there in the first place? Were they informed of the fact that those lands were reservations? Why were they not put off long before this time, ere they had made so many improvements? And are they lawfully removed now?

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A number of Covington, Ky., storekeepers were swindled out of considerable purchases of goods by a little girl of twelve years old, who paid in orders signed by a prominent citizen, the signature proving to be a forgery.

On the day before Christmas the Boston florists did the largest business in their line ever known in the city and even shipped flowers to New York.

Some railroads have tried, and with excellent success, the plan of heating their cars with warm water in pipes, but the custom may be checked because a stove for this purpose, on a Boston and Albany car, exploded on account of a defective casting.

Of the twelve periodicals in the United States devoted to the law, the *American Law Register*, of Philadelphia, started in 1852, is the oldest. Before that, nine others were started, lived a few years and failed, the first being the *American Law Journal and Miscellaneous Repository*, by John E. Hall, of Baltimore, published at Philadelphia in 1808. It was chiefly made up of judicial opinions, given at length. It died in 1821.

If only some of our railways could be fixed like the London and Northwestern, they would try prevention of accidents as the cheapest way. That company will have to pay about £100,000 damages on account of the recent accident at Harrow.

The six leading news companies of this country do a business, in selling newspapers and monthly magazines, of over eight millions of dollars per annum.

An example for every city to immitate has been set by New York in providing a Lyceum for the Fire Department, with a library of several thousand volumes and a museum containing many rare old relics of the department.

The Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* modestly says in regard to the fire in its office that "the press was the last which the building was burned."

Last summer, when it was very warm, the Western Union Telegraph Co. put up new wires between Lewiston and Bangor, Maine, and in the extreme cold of last Saturday they were contracted so as to snap like threads in nearly fifty places.

The Senatorial debate on San Domingo fills seventy-three columns of the *Congressional Globe*, and is recommended for reading when one wants to take an after dinner nap.

The semi-annual dividends of the New England manufacturing companies are in some instances better than were anticipated, but on the whole they do not realize expectations. Six companies increase their dividend one per cent.; two increase two per cent.; two three per cent.; and one twelve per cent. Four reduce their dividend one per cent., and two pass. No other important changes are reported. The dividends of the railroad companies run very even, as has been the case for several semi-annual periods.

The Indianapolis City Council has inaugurated a real reform in providing heavy penalties for blocking up streets with moving houses.

One entire neighborhood, men, women and children, near Owasso, Mich., have been converted by the labors of Rose Parley Bowell, only 14 years a notoriously wicked man, who was converted by the labors of Rev. J. D. Potter, the evangelist.

A dreadful story comes from Allegan, Michigan, of the night before Christmas. Emanuel Helpman, living in the forest there, went to bed, leaving the stove red hot and well filled. About midnight the family were awakened by the flames of their burning home. The fire having blocked the doorway, Mr. H. got his wife and two children through the window, but it was too late to save the other three children, who were burned to death. Mr. Helpman and those of his family that escaped were in their night clothes, which were burned to a crisp off them. In this sudden trouble he rode a horse one mile to his nearest neighbor for assistance. When he arrived he was nearly frozen, that being the coldest night of the season, and he wholly naked. He sunk into a state of unconsciousness as soon as he told the story. He is in a critical condition, being roasted and frozen in places.

A Maryland school marm has just shown her fitness to direct the youthful mind, by shooting the director who told her that she was to have a successor.

Albany, New York, boasts that with nearly a thousand students in its law, medical and normal schools, it is unequaled in this respect by any city of its size on this continent. Humph! Ann Arbor is not one-fourth the size of Albany, has not a town, yet it accommodates a greater number of students in Michigan University. Then there's Cambridge, and Ithaca, and Jacksonville, Illinois, and other places excelling Albany.

Many Boston people imagine Italian has only sixteen nick-names, such as "Gerty," "Pinky," "Toody," which they use on their cards, preferring to be known by them, and to let their proper names be forgotten.

Of 479 joint stock companies registered in Great Britain and Ireland in 1869, six were national capital, and the others proposed to have £141,274,291 capital; six of them were from London.

During the past fortnight the mails from New York and Boston to Washington have been from one to three days late, and one mail has never come to hand. Robberies of the mails are frequent, and all efforts to prevent them have been futile. If this can happen between the capital and the metropolis, nobody elsewhere need complain about the mails.

One hundred rich residents of the Cincinnati suburbs have subscribed $1,000 each, the money to purchase the Shoenberger mansion and fit it up for a club house and general rendezvous when they visit the city. It will have the peculiarity of being for the ladies and children as well as the men.

The Canadian officers are happy because, for the first time, the President has recognized them in his appointments for the New Year's reception.

The daily *Australasian*, of Melbourne, is a paper as is a paper. Its regular issue contains thirty-two pages in small type, each page measuring 14 by 18 inches; and on Saturday of each week they run off, as additional, or supplementary, 48 pages.

Keytesville, Chariton county, Mo., will soon be depopulated by the departure of its citizens to Europe to become subjects of the local paper last week told of the Eidson family becoming heirs to the $40,000,000 gold, from an ancestor in Germany, and of the Costello family hearing of £500,000 in gold coming to them from their progenitors in Ireland.

About $20,000 were spent in proving that Possibilo made a mistake in saying, yet the legal papers are ready to try again if anybody will pay the bills, and even thinks his paper was just on the point of success, if Tammany had withdrawn its support. Tammany influence is what killed it.

PERSONAL.

"Father" Reed, surnamed Samuel, who died at Covington, Ky., on Tuesday, aged seventy-four years, was the oldest Master Mason in the United States, having joined the order over fifty years ago. He witnessed the institution of Lafayette Lodge in Cincinnati in 1820, when General Lafayette, DeWitt Clinton, and many other distinguished Masons were present, and he was for several years Grand Lecturer for Ohio, Arkansas and other States.

Mrs. Mary P. Brooks, mother of the late Preston S. Brooks, and sister of Chancellor Carroll, of South Carolina, died recently, in that State, at the age of ninety-six years.

Disraeli at sixty-three has a general air of feebleness akin to old age, though his hair is still curly and black, unmarked with gray, and his eye has lost none of the fire and misfire. He is very happy with his wife, and attentive to her, and although she is seventy-nine she would hardly be set down as an old woman, and might pass for smart seventy when seen on the Continent in the fog weather. She was, long time ago, a successful milliner, and married to Mr. Lewis, a wealthy city belle. By her husband's estate, four thousand pounds per annum, which, joined to the ex-Premier's, has enabled them to maintain their town and country establishments commensurate with his pretensions and successes in the political arena.

Mr. Gladstone is accounted high authority in brick-a-brac; indeed, the highest in porcelain. The story goes that his passion for collecting is out of proportion to his estate, and that his good wife frequently remonstrates with him on the subject. She says that there is not money to pay. Once asked how he employed his mind when duty compelled him to sit on the bench of the Ministers while a Tory was delivering himself of a dull three hours' harangue, he said: "Last evening, when Mr. —— was speaking, I turned Book of Ages into the Greek, and had half an hour to spare."

"Boss" Tweed is rapidly getting back that $50,000 given to the poor. One Christmas gift to him was a big, carat diamond pin, valued at $15,000 from his political "friends."

W. F. Holt, a well known landscape artist in Chicago, being hurried to complete a large picture took it to his residence. While standing by the kitchen stove, examining his work, the solitary hot doughnut frying in the kettle exploded, breaking the iron to atoms, and deluging Mr. H. with red hot lard, so that his escape was marvelous. He and his handsome picture is accounted for on the theory that the fat being too hot, a crust was formed before the interior dough had a chance to expand, and that the rapid generation of the confined gases resulted in the detonation.

The late James Sayre, of Lexington, Ky., was a man of remarkable benevolence, and among other things founded a young ladies' seminary at that place. He proposed to the Presbyterian General Assembly certain conditions, upon which he would endow it handsomely in his will, but the Assembly deferred the matter one year by reference to a committee. Meanwhile Mr. Sayre has died, and his nephew and heir now makes the uncommon proposition to the Assembly in the matter, as if it were enjoined upon him by the will.

Young Roebling, engineer of the East River bridge, reported that it would cost about $7,500 to fill the East River bridge caisson with water—without which he couldn't sink it—and that it would take him at least three months to do it. The next day the caisson caught fire, and the fire department emptied and filled it for nothing. That would be called good management.

Adelaide Phillips, the eminent singer, attended a farewell party given to the amateurs in the cast of with most difficult selections from the operas; but the great opera singer simply seated herself at the piano and sang "Kathleen Mavourneen" with such thrilling pathos that the young Irish girl who was assisting at the supper table in the next room forgot all her duties and listened, spoon in hand, until, at the chant, her apron over her face and sobbed as her heart would break.

Swinburne is about to publish more poetry, called "The Lady of Myrtley."

James W. Wallack is not a brother of Lester Wallack, but a cousin. He is the son of Henry Wallack, who died some time since. Henry Wallack was the brother of James W. Wallack, Sr., father to Lester.

Fred Dewar, one of the three leading low comedians of the London stage, is in Chicago visiting relatives.

Miss E. Jones, is phonographic reporter of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*.

The most notorious Indiana divorce case at present is that of Professor Royce, who has been prominent in educational circles. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* has read some of its letters to his wife, and says they "are brilliant with the phosphorescent light of recklessness. After a careful perusal, the conclusion is irresistible that Professor Royce does not belong to this day and generation, and that he must be a refugee, who, by some mischance, escaped the purifying deluge of fire which overwhelmed ancient Sodom."

Wendell Phillips may be correct, although it is improbable, when he says, in his *National Standard* of this week, that the President favors woman suffrage. General Grant says that the women are right in pushing along the sixteenth amendment, and that he will help them all he can; but that he believes with Miss Woodhull that the fifteenth amendment, as it now stands, confers the right of suffrage upon women as well as men, their legal status as citizens not being denied before any court of the land.

Over $5,000 have already been raised for the Farragut monument in New York, and Pittsburgh could more than duplicate that if each family will give but twenty-five cents.

George Kennan, the lecturer on Kamstchatka, is daily expected to return from his six month's jaunt through the wild and almost unknown regions bordering on the Caspian Sea, having traveled through the greater part of Russia, Caucasia and Georgia, where he has been collecting material for another lecture entitled "The Mountains and Mountaineers of the Caucasus."

THE ART GALLERY.

Pictures on the Wall.

The second picture in point of merit in the collection is "The Impiety of Adolph," by Wittkamp. Wittkamp's speciality lies in illustration. Force, vigor, daring characterize his productions. His powerful imagination, lofty sentiment, and original conception, added to his vigor, captivate and carry away the spectator. With a marvelous individual force he awakens our sympathy, and appeals directly to the imagination by the sentiment of mere color. In Wittkamp's hands color is the incarnation of feeling and sentiment. The skill that appeals to our sympathies, that causes a swelling sensation of the heart simply through the exhibition of feeling as expressed by color, evinces an instinct tender, subtile, rare. Added to this magnificent tone of color, there is the wonderful interpenetrative power which evokes the essence of things. What spirit, what force, what expression in these lines! The forms are not mere outlines, devoid of depth, solidity and life; they are distinct masses, elaborated in detail, displaying great breadth of idea and manner. Then what modeling, what execution, especially in the subordination of the inferior parts to the principal. Wittkamp is dramatic. His power of invention is wonderful. He stirs your sympathies mightily. He impresses the spectator as the leader of the tragic. Design, form, are no more to him than color. Without exaggerating in either, he aims at truth in generalization. Invention and manner keep pace with each other. He moves our feelings and wins our judgement at the same time. What could be more forcible, more pathetic than the attitude and expression of the principal figure, the mother and maid, with palm turned outward—that involuntary expression of agony—is the concentration of despair. Observe the relief of the head, the force-shortening of the uplifted arm, and partially frozen limbs. The subject is not a pleasant one to contemplate. The mailed figures fade away or are forgotten as your heart swells in response to the mute appeal of the victim—you realize the inclination to turn from the picture, and in acknowledging this to yourself you pay the highest tribute to art. It is noteworthy, however, that although the sensibilities of the spectator may be moved with the first glance at the picture, one's sense of property, or taste is not outraged. Sympathy and pity overpower all other feelings.

A winter scene by Alf Wall exhibits rare delicacy and poetry of feeling. Wall's interpretations of nature in her sober autumn and winter aspects are consummate specimens of art. Never conventional, never little, never mechanical, his style is forcible and accurate, displaying breadth of idea and manner. There is a subtilety, a strength, a delicate sentiment in Wall's landscapes unrivaled. To establish the reputation of an artist. Added to this, his feeling for color is intense, his composition is brilliant, his composition felicitous. He looks at nature in a broad light, creating hillsides, vegetation, trees and rocks with luminous sweeps of the brush. No one would think of studying botany in his pictures; but every one would find in them universal types. His trees belong to the locality, as do the rocks and undergrowth, and all are in perfect harmony. There is nothing literal, everything is general. There are no intense gradations of color, consequently no exaggerations, no violent contrasts. Moreover, Wall's landscapes are invariably pitched upon a pleasant key, and more or less refined in sentiment. We have never met with a picture from the easel of this artist that was not remarkable for its sentiment. There is intense poetry in Wall, and his clouds, the variegated hues of his foliage melt and harmonize, while earth, air and sky evince life and action.

A lady and child, by De Jonghe, manifests a keen appreciation of the best qualities of art. Note the pressure, the evident *weight* of the reclining form, the pearly, elastic flesh of "mother," with the masterly manipulation in the drapery, the treatment of the accessories. De Jonghe's fancy for color is delicate, refined; his conception of nature is true. In this little picture, which is a gem in its way, there is much to please and nothing to offend. It is something that appeals to our better feelings—an agreeable subject displaying the close attention to design and details, and solid, careful painting which true art demands.

"Richland Woods," by Ford, displays a vivid perception of color a fair command of drawing and dexterous manipulation. Lively, spirited, picturesque, it exhibits a facility of composition, and technical treatment that distinguishes the accomplished artist.

"Faith," by B. F. Reinhart, is classical in feeling, tasteful in composition, and exquisite in finish. Graceful in conception, elevating in its aim, tender, chaste and delicate in execution, it is a drawing that appeals to our better feelings—an agreeable subject displaying the close attention to design and details, and solid, careful painting which true art demands.

"Highland Woods," by Ford, displays a vivid perception of color a fair command of drawing and dexterous manipulation. Lively, spirited, picturesque, it exhibits a facility of composition, and technical treatment that distinguishes the accomplished artist.

"Faith," by B. F. Reinhart, is classical in feeling, tasteful in composition, and exquisite in finish. Graceful in conception, elevating in its aim, tender, chaste and delicate in execution, it is a drawing that appeals to our better feelings—an agreeable subject displaying the close attention to design and details, and solid, careful painting which true art demands.

"Highland Woods," by Ford, displays a vivid

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, December 30, 1870.

The money market assumed a more confident tone to-day—confident that the spell of closeness that has bound it for the past fortnight is nearly over. Loans were more freely made, and the general sentiment is more cheerful. Once the Comptroller of the Currency designates the time for a general statement for the National banks, the let up will be quick and efficient. The Chicago *Tribune* throws out the following hits at creakers and "dismal swamp" follows generally: There appears to be a clique of bankers, brokers, stock jobbers and speculators in New York who have been deliberately ruining the business of working up a financial and commercial disturbance or decline of prices. On the contrary, prices of breadstuffs, provisions and other products are pretty sure to advance, in view of the probable increase of the European demand during the winter months, whenever peace is made in Europe the price of cotton will also advance. Even the rate of gold, notwithstanding the extensive waste ing to which they have been subjected, are not likely to experience any general "tumble."

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	106¾	106¾	106¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	107½	107½	107½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	107¾	107¾	107¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	109½	109½	109½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	111	111	111
6-20s	106¾	106¾	106¾
Gold	110¾	110¾	110¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110¾
United States of 1881	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	106
United States 5-20s of 1864	107½
United States 5-20s of 1865	107¾
United States 10-40s	106½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	110¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	110¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	111¾
Union Pacific Railroad	82
Central Pacific Railroad	92
Currency Sixes	105

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

December 30, 1870.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
C. & N. W.	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
Do. Scrip	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Erie	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Reading	98½	98¾	99	99	99	99
Harlem	131	131	131			
Mich. Cent.	115¾	115¾	115¾			
Lake Shore	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Illinois Cent.	142	142	142	142	142	142
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Chicago & Rock Island	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
Pittsburgh	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
Do. preferred	81¾	82	82	82	82	82
Rock Island	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½
St. Paul	55½	55½	55½			
Do. preferred	82½	82½	82½			
Toledo & Wabash	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
Do. preferred						
Fort Wayne	92½	92½	92½			
Ohio & Mississippi	28¾	28¾	28¾			
Pacific Mail	40½	40½	40½			
Adams Express	63¾	64	63¾			
U. S. Express	49	49	49			
Gold	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

	Thurs.	Fri.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	91¾	91½		¼
Do. Scrip	87½	87½		
Erie	27¼	26¾		½
Reading	99	99	1	
Harlem	132	131		1
Illinois Central	142	142		
Lake Shore	93¼	92¾		½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	94½	93½		1
Chicago & Rock Island	106	105¾		¼
Do. preferred	81¾	82	¼	
Rock Island	100½	100½		
St. Paul	55½	55½		
Do. preferred	82½	82½		
Toledo & Wabash	48¾	48¾		
Do. preferred				
Fort Wayne	92½	92½		
Ohio & Mississippi	28¾	28¾		
Pacific Mail	40½	40½		
Adams Express	63¾	64		
Gold	110¾	110¾		

—Messrs. Keen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	62¾
Philadelphia and Erie	28½
Lehigh Navigation	53½
Catawissa preferred	37¼
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	45
Lehigh Valley Railroad	59
North Pennsylvania Railroad	54½
Camden and Amboy Railroad	112¾
Schuylkill Navigation	16¾
Reading	99¾

—The New York *Herald* of Wednesday says: The stock market, except in a few of the list, was steady but intensely dull. There was an obstinate indifference to investment money, and prices were, perhaps, firmest when money was dearest. The recent agitation has apparently driven the weaker holders out of the street. Oil Wells are now in the hands of parties who knew the contingencies of the future when they bought, and who prepared themselves accordingly. It is also shrewdly suspected that some of the bear cliques are secretly buying while pretending to remain in the same boat with their confreres—a theory which readily accounts for the strength of the market to-day in the face of the stringency in money. Large numbers of recent purchases have been traced to the more prominent and richer members of the leading bear clique, whose shrewdness in getting the start of his confederates in any scheme is proverbial in Wall street. ☞ For the bear arts, deck and tricks that are vain," he forms a Christian companion picture to the heathen Chinee.

—The railroad companies of Massachusetts are paying their semi-annual dividends a little in advance of the usual date, to escape the Government tax to which they would be liable if postponed until after the 1st of January. By reason of the "lapse in the law" no provision is made for the collection of the tax between the first day of August and the first day of January.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, and buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
FRIDAY, December 30, 1870. }

REMARKS.—Ere we communicate with the reader again the old year will have passed away, and a new one be ushered in. The weather is still cold, and as we write snow is falling fast, and the prospects of sleighing the "merry jingle of the sleighbells" are rosy. Navigation is still locked, and the city has to depend for its supplies upon railroads and country conveyances. Notwithstanding, we are fully prepared to state that a large winter stock, excepting the advance in the rates of National Military brands of flour, noted yesterday, we have no changes to report in the markets. As is usually the case at this season of the year, business is a little slack. Flour is in good supply and held firm at quotations. Receipts 340 barrels. The receipts of grain have fallen off, and prices are firm with an upward tendency. Dressed hogs are not so plenty, and prices are weaker. Receipts 75 head. Bacon and provisions are quiet and unchanged, and the same will apply to groceries. The local market is bountifully supplied—never have we seen it more so.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLE BUTTER—The supply on the market is fully up with the demand; regular sales were reported at 6½@6¾ gal.

ASHES—The receipts continue fair, the supply on the market being sufficient for all ordinary purposes. We are reported sales of Pearled 55 ⅌ cent.; at 5½@6c.; common 48 ⅌ cent, 2½c.; potash 7½@7½c.; pearls 9@9½c.

APPLES—The receipts have fallen off and market firmer, with an upward tendency. Sales of fair to medium at $2 25@3 00; of choice lots, $3 25@3 50; receipts, new.

HAY DEAD—Sales in a regular way at 10½c. ⅌ lb.

BROOM CORN—Supply liberal, sales at 6@6½c. ⅌ lb.

BEANS—Regular sales made at $1 75@2 25 ⅌ bushel, as per quality. The latter for small Navy.

BUTTER—Market firm; sales reported at 36@38c. for choice.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—There is a fair supply, and we quote at $5 25@5 50 ⅌ 100 lbs. Sales 7 00 ⅌ bbl.

BAKING POWDER—Rather dull sales, $1 75 ⅌ doz.; 2 cans $2 25; 6 cans $5 ⅌ doz.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market is moderately active, the sales being chiefly to meet the demands of the local trade. We quote as follows: Shoulders, sugar cured, 12½c.; bacon, sugar cured, clear, 18½c.; do ribbed, 17½c.; bacon, sugar cured, canvas, 19½c.; do plain 17c.; hams, pork, 20@20½c.; dried beef, 20c.; breakfast bacon, 18½c.; lard, in tierces, 12½c.; in kegs, 13½c.; city cured, 10½@11c. ⅌ lb.

BUTTER—The supply of good butter falls short of the demand. Prices having undergone no change, we

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOMS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, December 31, 1870. }

As is usual, this closing week of the year shows but a meagre business done in raw irons generally. Receipts, however, continue correspondingly light, and from the numerous and increasing inquiries within the last few days, it is very evident that new interest is awakened on the part of consumers of coming weather to consolidate future supplies.

It is undoubtedly an established fact that the stocks of leading forge pig, both here and at furnaces, throughout the districts usually tributary to this market, are reduced to small dimensions, and although the furnaces generally are in blast, it is conceded by best informed parties that no accumulation or excess of standard grades of forge stocks can occur within the next ninety days, at the present rate of consumption. If this be true, it would seem to settle the question that prices for raw irons have attained the lowest point of depression. Rates at which standard forge stock are now offering, show a decrease of an average of fifty six dollars per ton on rates current at the corresponding date last year, and, in many instances, it is said, involves producers in actual loss.

Mill men or consumers of these raw irons also complain of the narrow margin for profits. Manufactured irons are undoubtedly selling very low, and notwithstanding our enterprising and energetic mill owners may not be selling as largely as they justly deserve, they have the satisfaction of knowing that the iron trade of Pittsburgh is rapidly extending.

We are quoted the following sales:

Bituminous Coal Smelted from L. S. Ore.

800 tons good No. 2 mill	$30 00@6 mos.
200 tons cold short	31 00—6 mos.
100 tons neutral	29 00—6 mos.
200 tons stone coal mill	29 00—6 mos.
200 tons good medium gray forge	30 00—6 mos.
100 tons good mottled forge	30 00—6 mos.
250 tons open gray forge	31 00—6 mos.
100 tons medium gray forge	31 00—6 mos.
100 tons red short	29 00—4 mos.

Anthracite.

200 tons No. 1 Extra Foundry	$37 00—6 mos.
50 tons R No. 1 Foundry	32 50—4 mos.
20 tons No. 1 Foundry	34 00—4 mos.
20 tons No. 1 Foundry	35 00—6 mos.
10 tons No. 1 Extra Foundry	37 00—6 mos.
100 tons Hard No. 2	29 00—6 mos.

Allegheny Coke.

400 tons redbank	$31 00—6 mos.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

	Cars.	
Nimick & Co. m	24	Richey Herron, c	1
Brown & Co. m	2	Lewis, Bailey, D & Co. m	1
Bryan & Co. m	3	Lindsay & McCutcheon, m	1
Coleman, Rehm & Co	2		
Total	37		

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Nimick & Co. m	2	J Moorhead, m	1
Hulings & H. m	3	J Rearmon, m	1
J W Porter, m	2	Spon, Shorb & Co, m	1
Total	12		

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Shlenberger, E & Co, c	12	Jones & Laughlin, c	2
McKee, P & Co, c	2	Wilson, Bissell & Co, c	2
McKnight & Co, c	2	Nimick & Co, m	2
			25

PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Brown & Co, m	1	Lippincott & Co, m	1
PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.			
Nimick & Co, b	1		

MERCHANT BAR AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, December 31, 1870. }

The following are the card rates of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips:

Iron, standard list. Assorted orders.....2½c rates.

Carriage and tire bolts, full square neck, forged nuts.....40 and 10 net
Plow bolts.....20 and 5
Machine and square head bolts.....40 and 5
Coach and lag screws, by the 100.....40 and 10
Square and hexagon nuts and washers 4½c. ⅌ lb off list.

Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, 1 in. diam, 4½c.; ¾ and ⅞ in. diam., 4½c.; ⅝ in. diam., 4½c. ⅌ lb.

Skein bolts, in bulk, in lots of 1 keg or more, ⅝ in. diam., 7½c.; 9-16 in. diam., 8½c.; ½ in. diam., 9½c.; 7-16 in. diam., 10½c. ⅌ lb. Less than 1 keg of each size ordered.

Coach and lag screws, in bulk, in lots of one keg or more, 1 cent. ⅌ lb. over above.

Screw Bolts, in bulk, ⅝ to 1 in. diam, 10½c.; ¾ in. diam, 11½c.; ⅞ in. diam, 12½c. ⅌ lb net.

Screw and Strap Hinges, in lots of 100 pairs or more, 14, 15 and 16, long, 7, 8, 10 and 12 in. long, 9c. ⅌ lb net.

Sheet Iron T Hinges.....10 and 7½ ⅌ cent off.

Screw hitching rings.....$7 50 ⅌ 100 net.

Duck and spear irons.....$14 ⅌ doz net.

Cast iron washers.....4½c. ⅌ lb.

Bridge and roof bolts—

1 to 2½ in. diam. over 2 feet long.....9 lb. 4½c
1 to 2½ in. from 4 to 8 feet long.....5c
1 to 2½ in. diam. over 8 feet long.....6½c
¾ and ⅞ in. diam. over 4 feet long.....5c
¾ and ⅞ in. diam., from 1½ to 4 feet long.....6½c

WAGON HARDWARE.

Wagon box strap bolts, 14 inch, 80c net ⅌ set of 8
5c ⅌ set for each additional inch over 14 inch. All sizes and lengths made.
Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by ¼ in. at screw ends.....85c ⅌ set of 8 bolts
Wagon box strap bolts, 10 in. long by 7-16 at screw ends.....80c ⅌ set of 8 bolts
Wagon box rods, narrow track, each.....15c.
Wagon box rods, wide track, each.....16c.
Single tree irons, ⅞ set of 4 pieces.....$4 50
Wrought iron bolster plates, 24 inch wide, ⅜ set.....48c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3 inch wide, ⅜ set.....50c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 34 inch wide, ⅜ set.....52c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 36 inch wide, ⅜ set.....55c
Wagon Brake Rollers, each.....$2 50
Wagon Hammer Straps, each.....15c
Wagon Brake Straps, each.....15c
Strap bolts, rods, single tree irons, bolster plates, brake ratchets and hammer straps, in lots of 50 set, each, 10 ⅌ cent. off.
Wagon box staples, 1½ to 2½ inch ⅌ 1,000 net.....$15 net.
Neck yoke eyes, each.....5 net.
King bolts, ¾, 1, 1¼ and 1½ inch in diameter, ⅌ lb.....4½
Wagon rivets, extra large and oval head, ¼ inch diameter, all lengths, ⅌ lb.....5½
Tongue cap iron, same as band iron, 1½ and 2½ inch wide, ⅌ lb over same size of bond iron, net.....4½

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, December 31, 1870. }

IRON.

Common bar size	3½@3½
Horse shoe	4½@—
Heavy band	6@4½
Hoop and light band	4½@—
Round and square	5@4¾
Oval	5½@4½
Half oval and half round	5@4½
Bolter Iron	5½@5
Tank iron	6@4½

All sheets over 8 in. wide, ½c ⅌ lb extra.

	American.	Charc'l.	Juniata.
Sheet Iron, 16 to 17	5¼	6¼	9
" " 18 to 24	5¾	6¾	9¾
" " 25 to 26	6¼	7¼	9¾
" " 27	6¾	7¾	9¾

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c ⅌ lb extra.

NAILS.

10d to 6d Nails, Fencing and Brads	$4 00
8d and 9d	4 25
6d and 7d	4 50
4d and 5d	4 75
3d	5 00
2d	5 25
2d fine	5 50
2d fine	7 75
¾ inch	8 25
1 inch	8 75
Cut Spikes	4 25
Cut Boat Spikes	4 50
Barrel Nails—¾ in, $7 50; 1 in, $7 00; 1¼ in, $6 25; 1½ in, $6 00; 1¾ in, $5 50; 2 in, $5 25.	
Pittsburgh—20c above common.	
Finishing Nails—$1 25 above common 4d to 40d.	
Finishing Nails—1¼, $5 50; 1½, $5 50.	

ABATEMENT.

Nails—12½c ⅌ keg off when ordered in 100 keg lots.

TERMS.

Note or acceptance at sixty days, with current rates of exchange on New York, or a discount of 3 ⅌ cent. for cash, if remitted on the 10th of the month. Payment to be made in New York exchange, United States Treasury notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less than $50.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

December 29.—The market for Scotch pig remains very quiet. The receipts have been quite liberal, but imports continue to put their supplies in store, and quotations are nominally as before noted. There had been a little more inquiry for American, but nothing of moment has transpired; we quote nominally $31 for No. 1, $30 for No. 2, and $29@27 for forge. Wrought scrap has been in active request, and we notice sales of 1,000 tons on private terms. There has been an improved demand for English rails, and full prices prevail; 15,000 to 20,000 tons, supposed 60 ft., sold for season shipment on long credit, but the price was not made public. American are quiet but steady at the quotations noted in our last. Refined iron without change or improvement in the situation.

GILMAN, December 28.

Car Load Lots.

Scotch Pig	$29 00@40 00 3 mos.
Tuscarawas (not Foundry) 11	38 00@39 00 4 mos.
12	39 00@—
12	36 00@—
Lake Superior Charcoal, 1 and 2	40 00@41 00 4 mos.
3, 4 and 5	42 00@43 00 4 mos.
11	39 00@40 00 4 mos.
12	36 00@37 00 4 mos.
3, 4 and 5	43 00@— 4 mos.
12	35 00@36 00 4 mos.
Anthracite Foundry	31 00@— 4 mos.
Lake Sup. (Bituminous coal)	31 00@— 4 mos.
	32 00@— 4 mos.
Black River Charcoal	50 00@— 4 mos.
Lump Lehigh coal for foundry use $11 per ton on cars.	

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, December 31, 1870. }

The following are the current prices:

Acids.			
Acetic	⅌ lb	20	@ 24
Citric	⅌ lb	65	@ 1 00
Muriatic	⅌ lb	06	@ 08
Tartaric	⅌ lb	65	@ 74
Alcohol, gall	1 75	@ 2 25	
Alum.	⅌ lb	03	@ 03
Copperas	⅌ lb	02	@ 02
Soda	⅌ lb	02	@ 02
Am. Carb	⅌ lb	24	@ 25
Aqua	⅌ lb	08	@ 10
Annatto	⅌ lb	65	@ 1 50
Ashes Pot	⅌ lb	8½	@ 9
Soda	⅌ lb	4½	@ 5
Bal. Copa	⅌ lb	98	@ 1 04
Bay Rum	gall	4 00	@ 5 00
Bark,			
Canada	⅌ lb	08	@ 09
Cinch'd	⅌ lb	1 65	@ 1 75
Slabs	⅌ lb	85	@ 90
Con	⅌ lb	00	@ 00
Black Root.			
American	⅌ lb	08	@ 08
Canada	⅌ lb	06	@ 06
Gentian	⅌ lb	08	@ 08
Ginger	⅌ lb	18	@ 20
Blue Vitr	⅌ lb	11½	@ 12
Brimstone	⅌ lb	04	@ 04
Brime	⅌ lb	08	@ 08
Flour	⅌ bbl	6 00	@ 7 00
Calomel	⅌ lb	1 12	@ 1 20
Camphor	⅌ lb	1 60	@ 1 62½
Cantharides	⅌ lb	1 75	@ 2 00
Camp ref	⅌ lb	2 00	@ 2 50
Cantha's	⅌ lb	2 00	@ 2 50
Chem. Gr	⅌ lb	41	@ 46
Chloroform	⅌ lb	90	@ 1 00
Cloves	⅌ lb	40	@ 42
Cochineal	⅌ lb	65	@ 70
Cop. Sulph	⅌ lb	15	@ 16
Copperas	⅌ cwt	2 50	@ 3 00
Cream Tar	⅌ lb	45	@ 46
Cubebs	⅌ lb	30	@ 40
Cudbear	⅌ lb	30	@ 35
Dextrine	⅌ lb	10	@ 12
Epsom Salts	⅌ lb	02	@ 03
Sulph	⅌ lb	10	@ 12
Ext Logw	⅌ lb	12½	@ 13
Lig Cals	⅌ lb	50	@ 50
Indian	⅌ lb	50	@ 50
Sicily	⅌ lb	28	@ 28
Fustic chi	⅌ lb	03	@ 03
Galls Aleppo	⅌ lb	38	@ 41
Gum,			
Arabic sts	⅌ lb	52	@ 57
" White	⅌ lb	60	@ 65
Myrrh Tk	⅌ lb	75	@ 78
Shellac	⅌ lb	60	@ 65
Trag'acnths	⅌ lb	45	@ 60
" Flake	⅌ lb	60	@ 65
Hoffm's A	⅌ lb	40	@ 42
Indigo Ma	⅌ lb	60	@ 65
" Scan fl	⅌ lb	1 00	@ 1 05
Iodine Re	⅌ lb	6 00	@ 6 25
Jump Ber	⅌ lb	7	@ 9
Log Chips	⅌ lb	2	@ 2½
Mace	⅌ lb	1 75	@ 1 80
Menhar	⅌ lb	2 50	@ 2 75
Magnesia	⅌ lb	22	@ 24
Oils	⅌ lb	75	@ 80
Castor	gal	2 00	@ 2 10
Lemon	⅌ lb	3 00	@ 4 00
Linseed	gal	72	@ 75
Neats f	gall	1 25	@ 1 30
Olive	gall	2 75	@ 3 00
quarts	doz	2 00	@ 4 00
pints	doz	1 00	@ 4 00
Orizan	⅌ lb	80	@ 1 25
Peppermt	⅌ lb	2 50	@ 3 00
Rosemary	⅌ lb	2 00	@ 2 50
Sassafras	⅌ lb	1 00	@ 1 25
Sperm	gall	2 25	@ 2 70
Tanners	⅌ lb	80	@ 1 00
Whale	gall	85	@ 1 00
Wintergn	⅌ lb	2 50	@ 3 00
Opium Ty	⅌ lb	7 70	@ 8 00
P Turk	⅌ lb	7 70	@ 8 00
Rhubarb	⅌ lb	75	@ 1 00
Saltpetre	⅌ lb	22	@ 24
Soda Ash	⅌ lb	4	@ 4½
Putty	⅌ lb	4 25	@ 4 50
Prus pot	⅌ lb	24	@ 26
Rosin	⅌ lb	4 00	@ 6 00
Resin	⅌ lb	3	@ 3½
Gentine	⅌ lb	20	@ 25
Gent E	⅌ lb	25	@ 28
Sal Jamca	⅌ lb	20	@ 22
Ipecac	⅌ lb	2 20	@ 2 40
Jalap	⅌ lb	1 80	@ 2 00
Hemlock	⅌ lb	1 50	@ 1 60
Rhub E I	⅌ lb	2 75	@ 3 00
Sarsa Hon	⅌ lb	1 75	@ 2 00
Senega	⅌ lb	1 35	@ 1 40
Valeri En	⅌ lb	1 50	@ 1 60
Gorm	⅌ lb	20	@ 40
Sal Ammon	⅌ lb	10	@ 12
Epsom	⅌ lb	5	@ 5½
Nitre	⅌ lb	10	@ 12
Seed.			
Canary	⅌ lb	8½	@ 9½
Hemp	⅌ bu	2 80	@ 3 00
Linseed	⅌ bu	2 80	@ 2 90
Mustard	⅌ lb	16	@ 18
Rape	⅌ lb	6	@ 7
Timothy	⅌ bu	2 50	@ 3 00
Soda.			
Bi Carb	⅌ lb	6½	@ 7
Sal Soda	⅌ lb	2	@ 2½
Saltpetre	⅌ lb	10	@ 12
Sulphur	⅌ lb	4	@ 5
Turpentine	gall	57	@ 65
Varnish.			
Copal	gall	2 00	@ 2 50
Japan	gall	1 40	@ 1 50
Damar	gall	2 85	@ 3 00
Ven Red	⅌ lb	2	@ 4½

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, December 31, 1870. }

We quote the manufacturers' prices as follows:

Shaker No. 1 ⅌ dozen	$ 4 50
" No. 2 "	4 00
Hurl A " "	4 00
" B " "	3 50
Hurl " 2 " "	3 00
Braid " 1 " "	3 75
" 2 " "	3 00
Round Hurl " "	3 00
Plain Hurl " "	2 75
Western common " "	2 50
Broom corn, prime ⅌ ton	$160
Broom corn, common, ⅌ ton	140@150
Broom handles, ⅌ 1,000	90@ 95
Shaker handles, ⅌ dozen	5 00

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 110¾@110¾.

NEW YORK, December 30—P. M.

GOLD.

Gold has been firmer, ranging from 110¾@110¾. Rates paid for carrying 7 per cent. gold to 1-25. Clearances about $4,000,000.

MONEY.

Money was active and not so stringent as yesterday. The direct demand was good, but currency to gold unusual, and stocks were turned at 1-32@1-16.

STERLING.

Sterling Exchange 109.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government securities are very strong and have advanced from ¼ to ⅝. A general improvement in prices is expected as soon as money becomes easy.

Coupons, 1881	113½	@	113¾
Coupons, 1867	110¼	@	110¾
Coupons, 1868	110¾	@	110¾
5-20s, 1865	107¾	@	107¾
5-20s, 1865, new	109½	@	109½
5-20s, 1867	110¾	@	110¾
5-20s, 1868, new	111¼	@	111¼

STATE SECURITIES.

State bonds have been quiet, with the exception of Tennessees, new and old, which were quite active and strong.

Missouris	96	Virginias, old	54
Tennessees, old	64½	North Carolinas, old	37
Tennessees, new	64½	North Carolinas, new	35½
Virginias, new	60		

STOCKS.

Stocks strong and active, the closing prices being the highest of the day, and Lake Shore and Northwestern were the features and lead the list on the upward turn.

W. U. Telegraph	69	Northwestern	73½
Quicksilver	4	Preferred	82½
Maryland	5	Pacific Mail	40½
Preferred	9½	New Jersey Central	105½
Canton	40	Harlem	131
Wells Fargo Express	31	Preferred	135
Adams Express	63¾	Reading	99
United States Express	52	Preferred	69
Merchants' Union	32	Michigan Southern	92½
New York Central	94½	Terre Haute	24
New York Cent. Scrip	87½	Preferred	54
Erie	26¾	Chicago and Alton	118
Preferred	49¾	Preferred	125
Harlem	131	Ohio and Mississippi	28¾
Preferred	135½	Cleveland, Col. and Cin	93
Reading	99¼	Burlington & Quincy	150
Michigan Cent	115	Illinois Central	142
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93½	Illinois Central scrip	132

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, December 30, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Extra spring quiet.

WHEAT—No 2 spring fairly active and steady, closing at 81 07½; this afternoon active at $1 08@1 08¾.

CORN—No 2 mixed opened dull and closed firm at 42@42¾c.

OATS—Firm, quiet and firm; closed at 32c.

RYE—No 2 quiet at 72c.

BARLEY—No 2 spring active at 76@74c.

HIGHWINES—Nominal at 86@87c.

PROVISIONS—Firm and steady; mess pork closed at $16 25. Lard 11c.

HOGS—Dressed easier, closing at $6 90; live opened active and closed dull at $5 90@6 30.

CATTLE—Fairly active and firm at $2 50@6 25.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, December 30.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middling uplands 19¾c; New Orleans 19¾c; sales 1,000 bales; receipts for the day 2,355 bales; shipments 5,446 bales; receipts for the week 19,320 bales; shipments 21,262 bales; sales 13,950 bales; stock 52,014; last year 30,650 bales.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

FLOUR.

A Choice Selection of Winter Flour.

Also, Prime Dry MINNESOTA and WISCONSIN, for sale by

D. WALLACE, 353 Liberty Street.

REMOVAL

E. EDMUNDSON & SON,

UPHOLSTERERS,

NO. 55 MARKET STREET.

LACE CURTAINS.
RED, TERRY, DAMASK and SATIN CURTAINS.
LAMBRIQUINS, Latest French Designs.
WINDOW SHADES and CORNICES.
SPRING MATTRESSES and MATTRESSES of all kinds on exhibition. Any one wishing a fine Spring Bed, we invite them to call and see our Upholstered Hinged Folding Spring Bed in "skingand to clean Bedstead.
Manufacturers JONES' PATENT SLAT SPRING BOTTOM, BOLSTERS and PILLOWS, COMFORTS, BLANKETS, SHEETINGS, &c. &c. CARPETS and DRAPERIES cut and made to order.

E. EDMUNDSON & SON,

55 MARKET STREET.

TREES, TREES.

Persons intending to set out Orchards or Beautify their Grounds, should examine our immense stock of

Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry and Ornamental Trees.

Evergreens, Roses,
Shrubbery,
Conover's Colossal,
Asparagus,
Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c.

ALL OF OUR OWN GROWTH.

Also, a large selected stock of

Imported Bulbous Roots,

Wholesale and Retail, by

J. R. & A. MURDOCH,

No. 112 SMITHFIELD STREET.

FERRIS & MILES,

TWENTY-FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

IMPROVED STEAM HAMMERS AND MACHINE TOOLS,

Unequalled for Simplicity, Convenience, Economy and Power.

T. D. EVANS, ARCHITECT,

No. 42 FIFTH AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Prepared with care FOR ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

Caledonia	December 31	Glasgow.
	1871.	
Parthia	January 4	Liverpool.
Colorado	January 5	Liverpool

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Tobacco, &c.—Arbuckles & Co.
The American Sewing Machine—Jas. Hay.
Elgin (Illinois) Watches.
Fine Shirts, Gloves, Underwear, &c.—Putnam's.
Personal—J. W. C., Commercial office.
Ladies' and Children's Suits—White, Orr & Co.
Electric Notice—Manufacturers' and Merchants' Insurance Company.
Annual Election—Duquesne Bank.
Rooms for Rent—J. D. Scully.
Salesman Wanted—C. P., Commercial office.
Store and Dwelling for Rent—T. S. Parker.
First Methodist Church—Rev. I. W. McKeever.
New Jerusalem Church.
Plymouth Congregational Church—Rev. E. Y. Garrett.
Central Presbyterian Church—Rev. J. A. Seymour.
Underclothing—James Phelan, Jr.
St. James Hotel—James K. Lanahan.
Brown's Bronchial Troches.
Clothing—Uling, Follansbee & Co.
Stock Sales—A. McIlwaine.
Dividend—Little Saw Mill Run Railroad Company.
Dividend—People's National Bank.
Warehouse for Rent—Geo. A. Berry.
Bookkeeper Wanted—209 Penn street.
Boy Wanted—Thos. McFadden, Jr.
Opera House—Captain Charlotte.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Academy of Music—Kennedy Novelties.
Mercantile Library Hall—Hardy Vandenhoff, January 3d.
Library Hall—Miss Clara Louise Kellogg's Concerts.
Orphans' Fair—Basement of St. Paul's Cathedral.
Fair and Festival—Eighth U. P. Church.
Skating—Union Skating Park.
Teas, Sugars, Molasses—Dilworth, Harper & Co.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Aerated Crackers—Marvin's.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
Snow Flake—T. C. Jenkins.
Aerated Crackers—Marvin's.
Wood Sewing Machines—116 Market street.
Notice—Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Co.
National Insurance Company of Allegheny.
Wood Sewing Machines—116 Market street.
Home Stomach Bitters—E. J. Roberts.
Musselines—James Manes & Sons.
Fluid Extract—McClarran & McKennan.
Banner Tobacco Works—Austin & Co.
Residence for Sale—A. W. Loomis.
Wood Sewing Machines—116 Market street.

STATE NEWS.

Andrew Alcorn, seventy-four years of age, residing in Oil Creek township, Venango county, left his home on Wednesday with a team hitched to a sled to go to a blacksmith shop, and shortly after was found lying dead in the road. It is supposed he died from apoplexy.

It will cost $1,000,000 to maintain the police force of Philadelphia during 1871.

Scarlet fever is prevailing to an alarming extent among the children at Newville, Cumberland county, and pleuro-pneumonia among adults. Double funerals are frequent from a single household. Three grown persons died in a single family from the last named disease. In another instance two children were buried in one coffin, and at the same time the father's mother was buried.

Two sons of Mr. Harris, of Millerstown, Perry county, were drowned in the Juniata river on Monday last, by the breaking of the ice, on which they were skating. They were aged eleven and eight years respectively.

That "pious fraud," the "Rev." Frank Whitcomb, with endless aliases, has been shamming illness at a hotel in Williamsport for several days past. He claimed to have friends in Corry, and Mayor Herdic sent him off under escort to that place. He protested strongly against being under guard, but without avail.

Mr. David Bond, who lived near North Washington, Butler county, died very suddenly, while walking along the road with a neighbor, on the 23d inst. He was sixty-eight years old at the time of his decease.

A daughter of Mrs. Sophia De Haas, of Williamsport, named Clara Frances, was scalded by the explosion of a tempting boiler, at the Jacksonville Orphan School, on Thursday, the 22d, and died on the following day. She was sitting in front of the range at the time, warming herself before breakfast. She was in the thirteenth year of her age.

J. H. Hart, from near Meadville, was fleeced out of $600 at the Elmyra, O., depôt, on the night of December 15th.

The old Harmonite distillery, in Butler county, which has been in operation for sixty-five years, will be started anew by Jacob Weiss in a short time. How many headaches and fights has that establishment caused since it started?

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CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

PITTSBURGH, December 29, 1870.	7:23 A. M.	4:23 P. M.	11:23 P. M.
Height of barometer	29.94	29.61	29.70
Change since last report	—.26	—.33	.09
Thermometer	104°	40°	47°
Change in last 24 hours	0	16°	27°
Direction of wind	S	S W	S W
Velocity of wind—miles per hour			
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot			
Force of wind reduced to Beaufort scale, approximately	B	B	C
Rainfall since last report—inches and hund'ths	0.00	0.12	0.00
State of weather	Fair	Snow	Cldy

NOTES.—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the barometer since the last report are given; decrease being marked here, and throughout the table by the minus sign.

Character of the winds to save space, is indicated by letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, slight gale; H, violent gale; I hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, light rain; 4, heavy rain; 5, snow.

JAMES WIST, Observer Sergeant.

GENERAL RAMSEY AGAIN.

A Gross Misstatement Corrected.

We had intended to make no further reference to the arrest of this gentleman, and resort to it now only to correct a gross misstatement which he makes in his published card. He alleges that his "second arrest was because R. R. Carnahan, Esq., who went bail for his appearance, failed to continue such a responsibility." This is entirely erroneous. The record shows that Mr. Carnahan entered no recognizance for his appearance whatever. He merely got the old recognizance reopened, with the understanding that the General would furnish new bail in thirty days. It is true the General either believed that Mr. Carnahan has become his surety, or assumed to act under the impression that he would become responsible for his appearance. As he sent him a letter inclosing a bond of indemnity. The reply of Mr. Carnahan to this letter, under date of November 4, 1870, will fully explain the whole matter. We quote as follows:

"DEAR SIR: Yours of the 4th October ult., in closing a bond of indemnity to, etc., was received. You are in error in supposing that I had executed a recognizance for your appearance. Nothing of the kind was done. I got the old recognizance reopened, and it was understood that a new one would be supplied in thirty days. This not being done, the District Attorney is dissatisfied with the delay, etc. If General Ramsey had been laboring under any misapprehension, in regard to this matter, up to this time, Mr. Carnahan's letter would certainly put him right. It was fully six weeks after this, that his "second arrest" was made. How, then, can he throw the responsibility upon Mr. Carnahan? He had ample time to renew his recognizance, after being advised and pressed to do so. Mr. Carnahan? He had ample time to renew his recognizance, after being advised and pressed to do so. But, in the face of all this, he seems to have made no effort to get bail, and slept over the case until the officers took him into custody. He certainly treats Mr. Carnahan very unfairly in attempting to hold him responsible for his late arrest. The fault was entirely his own.

LADIES' FURS—Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

A Large Trunk Store.

The superiority and quality of trunks manufactured and sold by Joseph Liebler, No. 104 Wood street, is beyond any manufactured west of New York city, in point of beauty, style and durability. The manufacturer is kept busy from morning to night in sending away goods to all parts of the country, where the quality of his goods are known. The trunks, valises, travelling bags and satchels, made by Liebler, are the best in the country, without one exception, and wherever exhibited or sold have given every satisfaction and received a premium. None but the very best material is used in their manufacture, and the best of mechanics employed. All purchasers can rely upon their superiority over any establishment caused since it started?

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THE CITY POOR.

Meeting of the Directors of the Poor of Allegheny City—Reports of the Physician, Superintendent and Controller.

The Directors of the Poor of Allegheny City held the last or final meeting last evening, in the rooms of the board, City Building, for the purpose of hearing the annual reports of the Steward, Physician, and others connected with the institution.

The meeting was called to order by the chairman, Colonel George Shiras.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read by the Secretary, Mr. Davis, and approved.

The following reports were then read:

REPORT OF THE STEWARD.

Mr. D. T. Johnson, Steward of the Poor Farm, submitted a report, of which the following is a brief extract:

Number of paupers in the Poor Department, January 1, 1870	74
Number of paupers admitted since	192
Number of paupers born since	7
	—273
Number of paupers discharged since	176
Number of paupers died since	10
	—186
Number of male paupers in this department, December 27, 1870	81
Number of female paupers in this department, December 27, 1870	56
	—87
Average number for the year	81

INSANE DEPARTMENT.

Number of paupers in insane department, January 1, 1870	22
Number of paupers admitted since	18
	40
Number of paupers discharged since	18
Number of paupers died since	1
	19
Number of male paupers in this department, December 27, 1870	05
Number of female paupers in this department, December 27, 1870	21
Total in both departments	108
Total average in both departments	105

The report shows the receipts during the year from vegetables, etc., raised on the Farm, to be $1,091 75, and from sales of stock, $2,021 36; also from sale of hay, $1,226 11. The inventory of stock on hand and produce amounts to $9,203 54. The losses were $370, caused by the death of one horse valued at $250 and two cows valued at $120.

The report was received and ordered to be filed.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

Dr. John Hamilton, physician at the Farm, presented a report, in substance as follows:

To the Directors of the Poor of Allegheny City:

GENTLEMEN: The closing of the year renders it your physician's duty to present you with an abstract of the principal occurrences in his department during the past twelve months. In the same part of the House there was considerable sickness, several of the cases having been of a grave character. The House is becoming a semi-hospital, as it were—a temporary resort for strangers overtaken by sickness while searching for employment—for cows brought or erring females. Hence of those (numbering 192) admitted during the year, fully two-thirds presented themselves for medical treatment. No contagious diseases occurred in the House, as those in the city afflicted with contagious diseases were sent to some of the city hospitals. Eleven deaths occurred during the year—ten in the sane and one in the insane department. Males, nine; females, two.

The Insane Division continues in much the same condition as at last report. Owing to the want of requisite accommodations, there is no classification. Many of them are epileptic, and their unhappy condition is much ameliorated by the administration of medicine. The amount of medicine purchased for the Dispensary is ascertained to be $129 20, including wine and alcohol. The amount for prescriptions for medicine for the poor in the city by myself and assistants amounts to $45 50. The number of persons examined in my office was 84. The number of visits made to persons and families in the city by direction of the Secretary or Directors was 169. It is gratifying to state that the mortality list as given in the report for the present and in that for the year of which the record is at hand. In 1869, 7.50 per cent.; 1869, 7.39 per cent., and in 1870, 4.76 per cent., being almost one-half less than that for 1868. The difference of the percentage of deaths in the Insane Department for the same years is still more remarkable. In 1868 it was 11.5 per cent; in 1869, 9 per cent., and in 1870, 1.90 per cent. No recommendation can be made.

The sick will require at present what is requisite for their comfort. Their diet is such as is prescribed. They all receive an abundance of plain, substantial, clean and well cooked food. The floors and woodwork of the rooms and halls are well scrubbed twice a week throughout the House. The bedding is ample. Abundance of coal is provided to heat the rooms, and, in fine, the condition of the poor man or woman at the City Home, as now kept, cannot by any means be considered as peculiarly undesirable.

The report was read, accepted and ordered to be filed.

COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.

Mr. Porter, City Comptroller, as required under the new city charter, submitted a report of the financial condition of the Poor Institution for the year, of which the following is a

RECAPITULATION.

Fund No. 1, which includes the expenditures for support of the poor, and the receipts from poor tax, farm products, &c., is as follows:

Balance on hand from last year	$ 8,291 32
Taxes for 1869	38 42
Taxes for 1869	475 00
Taxes for 1870	16,716 67
Liquor fines	26 00
Boarding	150 00
Insurance on barn	1,000 00
Proceeds of farm	1,948 20
	$28,155 61
Cr. By sundry bills	$20,879 78
Balance on hand	$ 7,875 83

Fund No. 2, which is the new building fund, is as follows:

Balance on hand from last year	$42,886 39
Amount paid on mortgage and interest	14,503 34
Interest paid on deposits	2,916 54
	$60,306 17
Cr. By sundry bills	1,172 02
Balance on hand	$59,194 15

Read, accepted, and ordered to be filed.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

From the report of the Secretary we find the total expenses of the Board for the year to be $29,072 85. The actual amount expended in support of paupers at the Poor Farm was $9,115 96. The report of the steward shows an average of 105 persons at the farm which would make the actual cost per week for each person supported about $1 67. The other expenses were for out-door relief for the support of patients at Dixmont, and for salary of Secretary. The salary of the steward and physician at the Farm are included in the $9,115 96.

The report was read, accepted and the Secretary directed to prepare a report embodying the foregoing reports, to be presented to City Councils.

The Board then then adjourned *sine die*.

LADIES' FURS—Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

Important to the Trade.

Anticipating the great demand for groceries that will occur immediately after January 1st, especially for those articles upon which there will be a reduction of duty; also the delay of weeks it will take to get goods from the seaboard cities, in consequence of the difficulty there will be in getting them out of bond under the new tariff law, which then takes effect, we, therefore, the undersigned, that have goods in bond, the largest stock of groceries ever held in our city, and are thus enabled to supply the trade immediately on or after the 1st of January, at prices that will challenge competition.

The prices in our market report are net, and we venture the assertion that the prices of our new crop of sugars from three to five per cents. lower than those of parties who are making a great ado and blow about giving three per cent. discount. We see if we are correct in our statement.—*Pittsburgh Grocer.*

LADIES' FURS—Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

A Tare-ing Story.

A leading merchant in the East, noted for his "tricks," was in the habit of having the bill clerk add the tare to the invoice instead of deducting it. When a customer complained of his bill as following the usual tare, he would lay the blame on the "stupid bill clerk," and would then order him to deduct the tare, and, unsolicited, would go his way, not knowing that when the tare was first added and then subtracted that he was still at the loss of the tare, and paying for the grass weight.

Would it not be well to see if the merchants who offer a large discount on Teas,—say 3 and 3 per cent., can afford to allow 3 per cent., and then make their figures low enough to allow 3 per cent. profit on this principle, but they sell their Teas as low as they do any other goods, nor do they sell Refined Sugars as cheap, but then add 20 per cent. profit on Teas, and then throw out a bait of 3 per cent. Examine their prices, and you will find them as low as if you would take three times 2 per cent. discount off the prices of the houses that sell only Teas at cost, and then add 20 per cent. profit on their Teas.—*Pittsburgh Grocer.*

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of prepaying and a deficiency of postage and mistdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Anderson, C. L., Cleveland, Ohio	3
James, Rev. Thomas R., Alliance, Ohio	3
Henry, Julia, Titusville	3

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1870.

WOOLEN SHAWLS, nubias, hoods, men's all wool coats, &c., at less than cost. Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

Large Sales of Furs.

Mr. R. H. Palmer, No. 84 Wood street, has disposed of, at retail, a very large stock of furs during the present season, and is now in constant receipt of new goods, by express, to supply the exhausted stocks. Those, therefore, who wish to obtain the latest, freshest and most fashionable styles of furs should call at this house. The assortment is large and choice, and the prices as low as those of any other house. There are some beautiful sets, suitable for holiday gifts, which should be specially examined. A full line of hats, caps, etc., wholesale and retail, can be had at this house.

ADAPTED TO ALL KINDS OF SEWING.—Nothing is more satisfactory to an owner of a sewing machine than to know it is capable of doing all kinds of sewing, and, therefore, adaptability for any kind of work, from the finest linen to three or four thicknesses of heavy cloth. Such a sewing machine in any family is sure to be the favorite with those who are about purchasing a machine. The highest indorsed and most popular sewing machine for any family, is the American Buttonhole Overseaming Family Sewing Machine is just what you want. Call on Mr. James Espy, corner of Fifth avenue and Market street, agent in this city, and he will cheerfully give the desired information and explain all the merit claimed.

LADIES' FURS—Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

The Ladies' Pride.

It must be a source of pleasure to a manufacturer in knowing that his efforts to please are successful. So it has been since the invention of sewing machines, the praise that is bestowed upon the "Singer," from the every lady who has used one, is universal and merited, as it is without doubt the "machine" of the day. Straw & Morton, 20 Sixth street, are the agents for the Singer, they are ready at all times to give every explanation to those about to purchase.

LADIES' FURS—Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

Prof. De Long's Dancing Academy at Lafayette Hall.

Second and last term of the season will commence Wednesday, January 4th, at 3 o'clock P. M. To insure a full term all should commence at the beginning, as the season closes April 1st. Matinees Saturday afternoon with an orchestra. Please call for circulars at the music stores.

CLOSING.—Men's and boys' winter caps at retail. Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

Blank Books and Stationery.

A large stock of blank books, stationery, and furnishings for banks and counting houses can be procured at the stationery bookstore of J. K. Welsh & Co., No. 191 Wood street. Everything in the line of books upon every subject can always be had, while the largest stock of fancy articles in the way of pemmicans, pocket books, &c., are constantly on hand. If you are looking for an acceptable gift you can procure it from J. K. Welsh & Co., 191 Wood street.

GROCERIES.—Anticipating a great demand for groceries immediately after January 1st, especially of those articles upon which the duty is reduced or abolished, before goods can be received from our seaboard cities in consequence of the great rush there will be for goods and the difficulty of getting them out of bond under the new tariff law which then takes effect, Arbuckles & Co., tariff law which then takes effect, Arbuckles & Co., tariff law which then takes effect, Arbuckles & Co.,